P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,023—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1900.

Milkmaid Brand Milk

Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
"M." VALETTA	6023	F. N. Tillard	25th Aug.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	6267	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	6886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6267	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	6267	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 154.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	27th Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month. Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA. Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23, Aug. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ANNAM	6,337	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,297	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain, Allegre, to sail on or about the 15th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1. Postage Annas 2. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahoreerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 25th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ONIPENTA"...5,294, tons...on or about 31st Aug.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 9th Aug., 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	31st Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 6th Aug., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 8 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenger and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brougham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS,"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoan of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to His H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Rowan Press.

MILK,

in its natural state

PASTEURISED,

This Milk can be kept indefinitely. It is composed entirely of PURE MILK, and never loses its flavour, colour, or nutritive qualities and is absolutely free from any taste of the tin in which it is packed.

Per tin As. 12. Per dozen Rs. 7-8.

IMPORTED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,
Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR THE MONSOON.

1	Quart.	Size	Each Rs.	2
2	"	"	" "	3
4	"	"	" "	5
7	"	"	" "	10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c., DRY DURING THE RAINS.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Gracioscs
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

NOTICE.
POONA RACES.
6TH, 8TH, 10TH, 13TH AND 15TH OCTOBER, 1900.
Final Entries Close Tuesday 28th August 1900.
POONA STEEPLECHASES.
29TH SEPTEMBER AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1900.
Second Entries Close TUESDAY, 28th August, 1900.
Final Entries Close TUESDAY, 4th September, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 22nd August, 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.
CARLISLE CHAMBERS.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application;

TO THE MANAGER.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF TEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on apppication, Edition 1819.
VERY SCARCE.
(In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630. Price on application.
VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED | Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £16.)

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta,
Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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Please to see you get it with
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS:—
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2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Edalji Sorabji Daver, Esq., and Rustomji Ardesar Spencer, Esq., the executors of Bai Pirozabai, widow of Dhanjibhoy Dossabhoy Mama, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4 p.m. on the premises (unless previously sold by private contract), the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, namely:

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the north side of the new Foras Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,827 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old Nos 451,452, 453, new No 13965, new Survey No 7000, and bounded on the north now fomerly by the property of Mehesanbin Abdoola Oligee, on the south partly by the land of the B B & C I Railway Company, and partly by the new Foras Road, on the east by the property belonging to the estate of the deceased abovenamed, and on the west by the property of the B B & C I Railway, together with the bungalows, stables and other buildings and erections on the said land, all which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3075 to 3084, Street No. 247 (1, 2, 3).

The said land is of the Foras land tenure and is part of a larger plot of land of 5,695 square yards, paying a yearly rent of Rs. 2-1-4.

The said bungalow and stables are now and have been for years occupied by the Municipality of Bombay as their D. Ward stables paying Rs. 350 per month for rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert Sayani and Moos, the Attorneys of the executors aforesaid, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1900. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Manechjee Eduljee Contractor, under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage dated the 28th December, 1897, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 33648, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, on or towards the west by the Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Anandrao Vinayek, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3, 7422, 7495, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, and 7499, and Streets Nos. 27, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dewai Jaffer or his tenants, and then of Byramji Dorabji Hansji, Pereshaw Dadabhoy Bhodwar, and Rustomji Furdoonji Boomla and their tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

1 Winchester repeating rifle in perfect order.

AT 1 30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order,
1 strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand office shigram in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler, 15 hands, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at Grant Road Station, near the bridge, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order, rich glass crockery & plated ware, organ, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. M. Myer.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE
THE VERY VALUABLE OLD COINS, GOLD WATCHES, RINGS, WOOLLEN SHAWLS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsi gentleman—

1 lot old gold, silver, and copper assorted coins, gold repeater watch, silver and metal watches, old mine ruby, emerald and diamond rings of faultless purity and excellent brilliancy very valuable old woollen Cassmere shawls, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale between 12 noon to 4-30 p.m.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgager, Abdulali Karimjee, and in pursuance of a power of sale vested in the second mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th day of June, 1898, the following property:—

All those pieces or parcels of garden and hilly fazendari ground, situate, lying and being on the Worlee Hill, on the South side of the Worlee Road, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 61,819 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a road leading from Mahaluxmi to Worlee, on or towards the west partly by the property of Gopal Koroji and Gowroji and partly by the property of Waman Sadashivji, on or towards the north partly by the Worlee Temple and partly by the property of Ramchander Hubbaji, and on or towards the south by the property of Varjiwandas Madhowdas and Narotandas Madhowdas, partly by the property of Damodhar Ballaji, partly by the property of Gowroji, partly by the property of Baloo Mistry, partly by the property of Manock Moroba, and partly by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 Paltan Road, opposite School of Art, near Crawford Market, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass crockery and best plated ware, one Singer's hand-sewing machine, valuable oil paintings and water colour pictures, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, &c., the property of L. WICKHAM Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21th August, 1900.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES
Complete in every respect

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 15 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bedroom, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S [illegible] PILLS

warranted to cure all Disorders [illegible] Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired [illegible] from Gravel and Pains in the Back, Gout, [illegible] Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, [illegible] and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, E.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND CO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 11-12m., 1-13s. Low water, 4-15m., 5-4s.
Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12.
Presentation of an Address to Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Wilson College, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade 5-45 p. m.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair, known as the Pithori Fair, will commence to-day (Friday) and continue up to the 1st September next.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The steamer Clitus, Captain M. McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Melbourne, with 305 horses on board.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion, Esplanade Bandstand, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (weather permitting).

March	City Sights	Czibulka
Intermezzo	Endoria	Andre
Fantasia	Sullivan's Songs	Kappey
Valse	Sourire D'Avril	Depret
Selection	La Poupee	Audran
Polka	Meen Roschen	Anger

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Colombo and Penang, per extra s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay and Cape Colony, per extra s.s. Pangola, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

A QUESTIONABLE CHARACTER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Tookaram, a questionable character, was charged by Inspector Wilkins, with lurking house trespass with a criminal intent. On Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, the accused was found lurking about the house of a Parsee woman, named Soonabai, at Guzari Bazaar, Parel Road. As he could not account for his presence there, he was arrested and made over to the police. On his person being searched, a silver bangle, valued at Rs. 6, was found. The accused had two previous convictions against him. Moreover he could not account for the silver bangle. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Dillon, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Jankiprasad Balaram, bookstall agent of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., at the Victoria Terminus Station, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 268-10. Mr. Manuel Avatis, an Inspector of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Co., stated that on the 24th ultimo he examined the accused's books and discovered a deficit of Rs. 196 in the balance. The accused was told to make good the deficiency by the 29th, but on that day witness found that the amount of defalcations had risen to Rs. 268-10 and the accused absconded from Bombay. He was subsequently arrested at Allahabad and brought down to Bombay. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENIOR BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION.—This examination was held in Bombay, in May last, at the Elphinstone School premises under the personal supervision of Mr. Wright, Principal of the Institution. The result as lately received from London and published at the School shows that out of 22 candidates, who presented themselves from the F. R. Papa Book-keeping Class, 14 passed; out of the 16 who attended from Mr. N. R. Mistry's Accountancy Institute 10 passed, out of 8 who attended from Messrs. Kharaghat and Billimoria's Commercial Institute, 5 passed. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—Goostad Ardeshir Curunjin, Jehangeer Nesserwanjee Polishwala, Rustomjee Framjee Meherjee, Sorabjee Cowasjee Nagporewala, Jehangeer Sorabjee Banker, Chimanlali Chunilali Goonduria, Manockjee Framjee Mahowala, Burzorjee Byramjee Pustakin, Jehangeer Cowasjee Kuraka, F. B. Tata, Khooshalidass Jugmohandas, ChuganlalBhoowanbhoy Doctor, Munmohan Jairaj Divecha, Dwarkadas Vizbhookhandas Merchant, F. N. Writer, Cursondas Bulgovindas Dalal, Hormusjee Cursetjee Bhabha, Jal K. N. Kabrajee, F. D. Homjee, A. M. Ghandhi, S. J. Randelia, D. J. Tata, (with honours) J.D. Chinoy, J. E. Anderson, K. B. Mehta, M. J. Billimoria, K. M. Dotiwala, Feroz Jeejeebhoy Mistry and the Nowrojee Framjee Mithaiwala.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Old Police Court Lane, regarding the death of Hormusji Muncherji Nanji, a Parsee, aged about twenty-five years. About six years ago deceased suffered from hysterical fits, but he had not since then had a fit until three days ago, when he had a slight one. He had never done any work and was supported by his brothers, with whom he lived in the above locality. He had also been suffering from fever for the last eight days and was attended to by a doctor. On Wednesday evening he had milk and bread and went to bed about 9 o'clock. About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, his brother Furdoonji heard a splash in the well in the house and awoke the other members of the family. The deceased was found missing from the room and they rightly concluded that it must have been the deceased who had fallen into the well. A Parsee diver was sent for and he went in and he brought up the deceased's body, which was then hauled up. Deceased did not seem to be of sound mind. He had sometimes said that he was tired of life and would drown himself in the sea. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TRIPLE CHARGE OF HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Mayers prosecuted one Canji Morarji alias Waiji Morarji on three charges of house-breaking and theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 845, the property of Cooverji Dongersey, Welji Becher and Jairam Callianji, all of whom reside at Mandvie. On the 26th July, accused broke into the house belonging to Cooverji Dongersey, at Broach Street, Mandvie, and carried off ornaments, of the value of Rs. 615, and sold them to marwarees. Similarly he broke into the houses of Welji Becher and Jairam Callianji and stole from the former a metal watch and silver articles, worth Rs. 29, and from the latter two gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 200. On the 22nd instant the accused was attempting to dispose of the metal watch belonging to Welji Becher, when he was arrested on suspicion. During the course of the investigation, the other two cases were brought to the knowledge of the police. The accused, it appears, was formerly a domestic servant in the employ of Cooverji Dongersey, complainant in the first case. After his arrest, accused made a statement, which led to the recovery of the whole of the property. The magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges and sentenced him to nine months', three months' and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively—in all eighteen months.

BENE-ISRAEL SWAJAN KULLIANECHU SABHA.—A correspondent writes:—The annual meeting of the Bene-Israel Mutual Provident Fund was held in the hall of Mr. Damajee Duming Nakwa, at Mandvi, Koliwada, on the 19th instant, at 7-30 p.m., to read and consider the report of the last two years, when the directors, members and donors were present. Mr. B. Samson was voted to the chair. The chairman asked the secretary to read the report. The secretary made a short prayer in Marathi and he asked Mr. Isaac Shalom to read the report on his behalf. The report showed that there was an increase in the number of members. The present balance in the treasurer's hand is Rs. 834-15-3. The account was audited by Messrs. Joseph Samson and Samuel Reuben. Four free funerals were performed by the Society and twelve nominees of the deceased members were paid their dues according to the rules of the Society. The chairman asked the members present there to pass their opinion on the subject matters, if they wished. Messrs. S. Reuben and Jacob Benjamin made appropriate speeches. The chairman delivered an interesting speech for about half-an-hour which was received with acclamations by the audience. He made a very good impression about benevolence and charity and requested the audience to give their mites towards the Free Funeral Fund. The secretary thanked the president and audience and the report was adopted. The proceedings terminated at 2 p.m.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A PLEADER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. B. Athavale, pleader, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur and applied for and obtained a summons against Constable Minahan of the Bombay Police Force on a charge of defamation. Mr. Athavale said that on the 13th instant, Constable Minahan repeatedly asserted before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate that he (Mr. Athavale) instructed his client to tell a falsehood.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are, on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

KALYAN RIOT CASES.

AT Thana Mr. Monteath, Assistant Collector, Bhiwndi Prant, resumed the hearing of the complainants yesterday, in which Abdoolla Khan and Mahomed Ameen charged Prabhaker Kashinath Oak, Kashiram Bhicoo, Moreseth, Ballaram and Oonderia Telley with having caused grievous hurt on the 16th day of September, 1899.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gupte, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Messrs. H. Sealy, Subnis and Thosar, pleaders.

Mr. Sealy further cross-examined the complainants after the charge was framed.

Then the following witnesses were examined for the defence:—

Shanker Ganesh Fateker stated he was a pleader of the Kalyan court. He knew Mr. Thosar, pleader of Kalyan. He knew where Mr. Thosar resided. He often went to the house of Mr. Thosar. He had to pass the Kali Masjid when going to Thosar's house. When he first went to Thosar's he did not see many Mahomedans. Three or four Mahomedans may have been there. He was in the last Ganpati from the beginning to the end. After stopping for about 15 minutes at Thosar's he went to see the processions. He stood on a rising ground opposite Thosar's house. Then there were 60 to 70 Mahomedans at the corner of the road. Police sepoys were also there. The police did not allow any one to go towards the mosque. About 100 Mahomedans had assembled in the compound of the mosque. He had not seen such a large crowd of Mahomedans before. Some Mahomedans were seated, and some were standing with sticks in their hands. When he went to Sadanand's temple, Jeywant, pleader, was with him. He saw Prabhaker Kashinath Oak with the mellas. Oak was passing to and fro with the Ganpatis. Oak was there till the last mella had gone. He did not see any Hindoos going towards the mosque. While mellas were going stones were thrown at the Hindoos from the mosque. He did not know who threw the stones. Then two palkees came. Some Mahomedans tried to rush amongst the Hindoos, but the police stopped them from doing so. The Mahomedans did not do anything else. Soon after that there was a free fight. The police arrested some Mahomedans. The police did not arrest any Hindoos. Accused No. 3 had his own mella. He passed with it. Accused No. 4 had his mella which passed first. At the time of the free fight Prabhaker Kashinath Oak had gone with a mella.

Cross-examined: He stated that Thosar, pleader, was his friend. They were members of a Hindoo club. He did not know Mahomedan prayer times. Whatever he saw of the masjid before he saw from outside. Inside of the mosque could not be seen from the road. Prabhaker Kashinath Oak had invited him to make proper arrangements of the mellas. Though he was friend of Prabhaker Oak he did not know that Oak was surety of those mellas. Oak was the chairman of the Hindoo Committee established for the purpose of organising the Ganpati mellas in Kalyan. He and Jeywant, pleaders, were not members of the committee. Fighting took place near a Bhendi tree about 10 or 15 paces from me. All the mellas had then passed towards the tank. Accused Prabhaker Kashinath Oak was about 40 paces from the place of the fighting. He did not notice any of the accused near the fight. The whole row was finished in about one minute.

Mahadev Ramchandra stated he was a pleader of the Kalyan court. He knew Thosar, and he often went to his house. On Ganpati day last year he went to Thosar's house. Then he saw 8 or 10 Mahomedans near Sadanand's temple. It was about 4 p. m. He saw police guard at the corner. About 60 Mahomedans were in the masjid, but none on the steps. He saw witness Shanker Ganesh there. He was looking at the mella from a high ground. He was there till about 8 p. m. He did not notice any fighting near the masjid.

Cross-examined: He did not mark out any particular individual in the crowd. Thosar, pleader, did not go with him to see the mellas.

Atmaram Jeywant said he was a pleader of the Kalyan court. He frequently went for a walk towards Kala Masjid for the last 12 or 13 years. He had not noticed so many Mahomedans in the mosque before as he did on last Ganpati day. On last Ganpati day he went to Thosar's with Pateker and Aswal, pleaders. He went at about 5 p.m. He stayed there for about 15 minutes. He stood at the Sadunand's Naka to see the procession. The mellas were then leading the mellas. He was moving backwards and forwards. Accused No. 4 was with Telli mella which passed first. Accused No. 3 was with Wani's mella. Three or four mellas had passed when stones were thrown at them by the Mahomedans. Then two palkees came. He saw accused Prabhakar trying to hasten the mellas. Before the arrival of the palkees the Mahomedans had tried to mix with the Hindoos, but they were stopped by the police. In the rush some had fallen on the ground. There was a free fight between Hindoos, Police and the Mahomedans. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 had gone away with the mellas. Complainant Mohomed Amin's brother had a criminal case against accused No. 6. He was engaged in that case.

Cross-examined He said he was a friend of Thosar. Oak was friend of all pleaders. He was in the habit of going to all the pleaders every day. The night prevbus to the disturbance Thosar, pleader, had invited all the mellawallas to a Pansupari at his house. The mellas had therefore to pass the mosque. Accused Prabhakar Oak was a member of the Braamin's club, but he was expelled from the club in 1896. Accused Oak was the chief organiser of the Ganpati mellas since 1897. He was not a member of the mella committee, of which Oak was a chairman. He did not see the disturbance or the fighting. Before the commencement of the fighting he had passed the end of the mosque compound. He heard the noise of the disturbance from there, but he did not go back to see it. He had seen accused Oak with the last mella. But when the witness came down into the crowd from the rising ground he lost sight of accused Oak. Wheh he got into the crowd he had not Pateker, pleader, with him.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	48
C Market, Bhobi Talao, Panaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	4	6
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	5	3
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
			8
Total	17	13	
Total plague deaths to date	78,997	61,833	
Same date last year	7	8	92
Cholera	111	77	

ALLEGED DEFAMATI... KHOJA DOCT...

AT the Mazagon Police Court Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, b... ed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, ... ball Ramji Lakhdir, and file... Dr. Nadarsha Hormusji ... him with defamation and ... against him. The compl... stated that in a letter pu... "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the ... nature of Dr. Sukhia, he ... will, ignorance, rashn... though not expressly ... therein were false and ... harm to his reputatio... summons against Dr. ...

WONDERS WILL ... not be denied th... wonder of moder... flatulency, clea... strengthen the ... rate the nerves ... to an ardour o... sale of these ... body, convi... medicine e... the comple... are indeed ... those wh... Thousan... alone th... remedi...

...old; but it can... re the greatest ... ct bile, prevent ...rify the system, ... appetite, invigo... einstate the weak ... experienced. The ...be astonishes every ...l that there is no ...ls for removing the ... human race. They ...icted, and a boon to ..., internal or external. ...ified that by their use ... to health, after other ...sful.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd AUGUST 1900.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton ready for picking in some places. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Showery. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khangam.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton healthy.

Broach.—Seasonable cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather longer. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sowing not commenced.

Bhownugger.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	60	73	64	41	63	64	59	48
Thursday, 23rd August	0	0	0	02	0	1	0	1
Total	60	73	64	43	63	65	59	49
Total fall to Aug. 23rd 1899	29	80	31	60	36	51	30	64
Total fall to Aug. 23rd 1898	56	40	55	10	55	14	52	48

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	53	13
From 6 a.m. 22nd to 6 a.m. 23rd August	0	5
Total	53	18

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	185	68
Tuesday, 21st August	0	34
Total	186	2

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	75	91
Tuesday, 21st August	0	6
Total	75	97
Total up to 21st August, 1899	26	22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·511	SE	3	101·1	83·9	70	...	12·03	—1·27
Sirsa	29·624	SW	5	98·3	82·1	7	...	2·54	—7·12
Delhi	29·609	S	5	99·2	79·5	52	...	9·58	—10·37
Umballa	29·650	...	...	97·0	77·0	...	...	...	—2·54
Allahbad	29·650	WSW	7	91·0	79·8	85	...	15·09	—11·52
Jhansi	29·669	WSW	6	84·2	76·6	87	...	20·70	—6·61
Jacobabad	29·539	SE	2	110·3	83·5	64	...	3·35	+0·83
Karachi	29·632	WSW	10	92·4	80·2	81	...	1·67	—3·72
Jeypore	29·664	WSW	6	91·2	75·1	91	...	14·69	—4·57
Ajmere	29·658	W	13	82·9	74·7	86	...	15·99	+0·97
Deesa	29·717	SW	12	85·5	76·1	93	...	23·84	+4·43
Ahmedabad	29·734	SW	3	84·2	78·1	94	0·13	12·36	—1·41
Bhuj	29·795	W	3	85·3	77·4	82	...	15·5	+1·48
Jamnagar	29·705	SSE	12	87·5	77·3	85	...	21·20	...
Rajkot	29·712	WSW	12	88·4	75·7	93	0·71	36·98	+5·06
Bhownagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para	29·728	SW	11	91·6	77·3	83	0·10	23·40	+1·23
Veraval	29·728	WSW	15	85·5	79·3	86	0·55	32·96	+14·11
Neemuch	29·75	SW	5	79·0	71·0	94	...	20·35	—1·02
Indore	29·771	SW	5	80·3	70·6	93	0·04	24·36	+3·27
Saugor	29·731	SW	4	79·9	72·1	86	0·12	34·42	—1·94
Jubulpore	29·711	WSW	4	82·9	74·1	91	...	35·27	—6·98
Hoshangabad	29·769	SW	7	94·7	74·2	80	...	33·18	—4·25
Khandwa	29·778	W	9	85·7	73·1	82	...	24·26	+4·01
Raipur	29·725	WSW	10	87·8	75·1	72	...	27·36	—7·45
Nagpur	29·752	W	8	88·2	74·1	82	...	37·18	+6·52
Amraoti	29·781	WSW	9	87·6	73·8	84	...	19·37	—2·20
Akola	29·788	WSW	7	89·0	71·2	78	...	32·21	+10·45
Surat	29·751	SW	6	86·5	74·5	93	0·34	30·14	—4·17
Malegaon	29·789	WSW	10	85·4	69·7	73	...	9·17	—3·01
Bombay	29·812	SW	12	81·8	79·3	88	...	59·51	+4·56
Poona	29·813	WSW	13	83·1	69·4	77	0·09	22·05	+7·97
Ahmednagar	29·819	WSW	12	84·9	64·0	74	...	14·77	+5·07
Aurangabad	29·796	WSW	12	86·8	65·2	76	0·05	15·92	...
Sholapur	29·839	Calm	12	93·1	70·0	61	...	11·61	—2·35
Ratnagiri	29·838	SSW	...	85·4	77·0	85	0·25	82·38	—3·82
Belgaum	29·843	WSW	20	78·3	66·3	86	0·04	56·30	+26·33
Goa	29·859	WSW	6	86·5	75·4	85	0·01	81·42	+11·75
Karwar	29·870	W	6	84·7	76·5	84	0·17	118·84	+24·41
Mangalore	29·859	Calm	1	83·3	74·4	94	0·12	112·58	+2·94
Calicut	29·900	SW	5	85·2	74·5	88	0·07	86·89	+11·79
Cochin	29·893	Calm	...	87·5	75·2	91	1·15	55·51	—4·67
Bangalore	29·859	SW	10	87·8	65·3	78	...	8·01	—4·25
Voundernbad	29·802	WNW	10	92·1	72·5	79	0·01	14·89	—2·89
Nellipalem	29·761	WNW	10	97·1	82·0	68	...	14·30	—2·50
Pondicherry	29·844	W	11	92·7	73·7	56	...	5·29	—0·52
Cuddapah	29·831	W	6	100·2	80·9	55	0·01	5·19	—7·55
Madras	29·810	WSW	8	96·0	77·0	73	0·05	4·60	—4·62
Coimbatore	29·877	SW	3	86·9	71·6	80	...	5·26	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1·82
Negapatam	29·840	Calm	4	100·6	77·3	71	0·36	4·08	—1·33
Colombo	29·819	W	...	...	...	...	0·39	5·07	—1·36
Aden	29·99	WSW	3	88·0	78·0	79	0·02	17·12	+1·19

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local rainfall:—J. J'H.=0·04 (62·03); G. T. H.=0·02 (64·24); K. G. H.=0·01 (63·6.); C. P.=0·0 (59·51).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again increased everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Jacobabad, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Coimbatore. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is 5° in defect of normal at Neemuch and 5° to 7° in excess in Mysore, Lower Sind and at Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The minimum is 4° in excess at Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in all districts.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1.15"); about three-quarters of an inch at Rajkot, about half an inch at Negapatam, about a quarter of an inch at Trichinopoly, Karwar, Ratnagiri and Surat, and light showers at Ahmedabad, Agra, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras and Colombo.

The area of abnormally high day temperature which has included Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India for the last two days, is disappearing. The low pressure area shown yesterday by the abnormal chart has disappeared, and pressure is above normal in all districts except in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Ceylon, the Punjab and the greater part of the North-West Provinces. The monsoon current in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea continues to be feeble, and rain in light or moderate passing showers only is likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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SHARE CAPITAL £45,000; RS. 6,75,000.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

3,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Pref. Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £30,000 (Rs. 4,50,000).

1,500 Ordinary Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £15,000 (Rs. 2,25,000). Payable as follows:—

£3 (Rs. 45) on application. £3 (Rs. 45) on allotment. £4 (Rs. 60) on September 30th, 1900.

The Preference Shares confer the right to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly, and also the right of payment of Capital in priority to Ordinary Shares. The Dividend is payable free of Income Tax either in Bombay or London, at Rs. 15 per £ Sterling.

The Preference Shares are also entitled to participate further in any available profits after this dividend has been paid to the extent of 25 per cent. of the same.

The Ordinary Shares (which will all be taken by the Vendors) are entitled only to 75 per cent. of the available profits remaining after the divid end of 6 per cent. has been paid on the Preference Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., Chairman, HEUGH S. SYMONS, ESQ. EDWIN R. SMETHAM, ESQ. (of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble), I. DAVID, ESQ. (late of Messrs. S. J. David & Co., Shanghai) and J. STANLEY-SMITH, ESQ. (Managing Director).

BANKERS.

MESSRS. KING, KING, & Co. (Bombay.)
THE BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LD., Delhi.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SMETHAM, BLAND, & NOBLE, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. FERGUSON & IRVINE, Chartered Accountants, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

25, 27, 29, 31, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Company is formed to acquire, carry on, and develop:—

(1) The well-established business of Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants and East India Agents now carried on at 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, and at Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

(2) The various concessions enumerated under:—

The firm are the proprietors of the sole rights of sale in India and Burma of the Pasteur Mallie Filter, Naftalan, Fahlberg's Saccharine, Odol, Terrol, and Messrs. Newball & Mason's Preparations, and have special terms as Agents for Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago and London; Messrs. J. & F. Atkinson, Limited of Old Bond Street; Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool; The Berlin Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Limited, Berlin; Messrs. Clayton & Jowett, Limited, Liverpool; Messrs. Farrow & Jackson, Limited, of London &c., &c.

The Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. is well-known especially to the large Industry of Mineral Water Manufacturers, more particularly among the Regimental Soda Water Factories which are in most cases the best organised Mineral Water Makers in India.

They have also a good connection with all the Leading Chemists and Druggists in India and have an Export business with Europe.

The business is a profitable one and is also capable of much further development.

The profits from the year 1895 show a substantial increase each year, and as the initial expenses have been incurred in introducing and establishing the various Specialities, the Indian Rights of which are owned by the Vendors, the future prospects of the business can without any exaggeration be considered most promising, and this with the increased Capital should give a much higher return to the Preference Shareholders than 6 per cent.

The business will be taken over as going concern as from the 30th day of June, 1900. The Vendors will discharge all liabilities of the Firm existing at that date.

The reason for the conversion of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. into a Limited Liability Company is that the Capital of the Vendors has been inadequate for the rapid growth and extension of the business as indicated by the Auditors' report.

The business has in consequence been carried on to some extent by the assistance (with all its disadvantages) of borrowed Capital which it is intended to pay off.

The Company will therefore enjoy advantages which were not at the command of the Vendors.

Mr. John Stanley Smith, who has had the active management of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. for the last five years, will, under agreement, continue to manage the same, and will not carry on or be interested in any rival business of the Company, but will devote his whole services to the interests of the Company.

The assets of the Firm to be acquired by the Company consist of:—

(i). The Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Furnitures, and Fixtures.
(ii). The Book Debts which will be guaranteed by the Vendors.
(iii). The Vendors' Leases.
(iv). The sole rights of sale in India, Burma, and Ceylon of the Pasteur Mallie Filter for a period of about 8 years, with option of extension for a further 10
(v). The sole rights of sale of Odol in India for a period of about 4 years, with power of extension.
(vi). The sole rights of sale of Naftalan.
(vii). The Sole rights of sale of Terrol in India, Burma, and Ceylon for a period of about 2 years, with option of extension for a further 10 years.
(viii). Various other Agencies held.
(ix). The Private Formula of the Vendors.
(x). The Good-will of the business.

The value of the Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Fixtures, Book Debts, amounted on June 30th, 1899, to Rs. 4,01,604-8-7 at 1s. 4d. Exchange = £26,740-5-9.

The price to be paid for the Purchase of the business is fixed as under:—

STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, FIXTURES.—Actual value as on June 30th, 1900, on the basis of the prices approved by Mr. Eakin (see his report on the same).

BOOK-DEBTS.—The amount standing on the Books on June 30th, 1900.

It is estimated that the total amount to be adjusted between the Vendors and the Company will be about £6,500 (Rs. 3,75,000).

The Vendors to account in Preference Shares.

The Vendors' Monopolies, Private Formulæ, Agencies, Leases transferred to the Company by the Vendors..... £12,500; Rs. 1,87,500
For the Good Will ..... „ 2,500; Rs. 37,500
Total..... £15,000; Rs. 2,25,000

In adjustment of this amount the Vendors take all the Ordinary Shares.

The Preference Shares (which, therefore, will be the only ones offered to the Public) are thus fully secured and any balance out of £30,000 not required to adjust the amount due to the Vendors for the Stock-in-Trade and Book-Debts will be cash belonging to the Company, which, with the Stock Book debts is amply sufficient to carry on efficiently the business of the Company.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT.

MESSRS. BERTIE-SMITH & Co., LTD.
GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that we have scrutinised the Books of the Bombay and Delhi Businesses carried on by Messrs. Bertie-Smith & Co., Wholesale Drug Merchants and East India Agents, for the three years and ten months ending 30th June, 1899, and we find therefrom that the profits (before charging interest on Capital and Loans, and Partners' remuneration) have been as follows:—

FOR THE 2 YEARS Ending 31st August 1897, Rs. 63,898-12-0. (at Ex, 1-4 £ 4,593-5-0.)
(For one year on this basis, Rs. 34,499-6-0.) (at Ex. 1-4 £2,296-12-6.)
FOR THE 10 MONTHS ending 30th June 1898, Rs. 36,415-2-10. (at Ex. 1-4 £2,427-18-7.)
(For one year on this basis, Rs. 48,698-3-5.) (at Ex. 1-4 £2,913-4-3.)
FOR THE YEAR ending 30th June, 1899, Rs. 60,519-4-7. (at Ex. 1-4 £4,034-12-4.)

The profits for the year ending 30th June 1899, are based on the value of the Stocks which amount to Rs. 2,24,113-14-8, as taken by the Vendors and subsequently verified by Mr. Jas. Eakin (Manager, Bombay Drug Department, Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.) and Mr. W. Doyle, of Messrs. C. Hoskins &Co. Chemists and Druggists, Meerut.

We have made a detailed examination of the Outstandings due to the Firm which amount to Rs. 1,65,011-1-5, and provision, which we consider

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IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

FOR

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

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at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 1-2—3-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 3-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..,£109 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. £32 13-16—1-16
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-4 unchanged
Do in New York 61 1-2 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris 25 17 unchanged.
Do. in New York .....4 87 5-8 "
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent "
Do Short London Bills 3 1-2 per cent —1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent —1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England £1,25,000

ARRIVAL.—Gizela.

SEEDS.—London quotes Linseed 47s. 3d. April-May, Amsterdam, business done, steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 16 10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 3,90,000 " " " Madras.

Rs. 20,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 3 15-16 (minimum) rate received 6 per cent.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Madras 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (minimum rate) received in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta 16·00.

Total amount of bills sold during the week Rs. 26,10,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000.

Extra allotments—

Bills Rs. 10,000 on Bombay 1s. 3 31-32d.

EXCHANGE.—With the strongest allotment of Councils that we have seen for some considerable time past, our market opened firm with ready sellers of Telegraphic at 1s. 3 15-16d. and in one direction demand for the mail, and though there were some buyers of Credits for August at 1s. 4 5-32 in the morning, after tiffin 1s. 4 3-16d. was the best rate going but there are very few bills on the market for ready or forward. A very fair amount of demand for this and next mail was put through at 1s. 3 31-32d., and in Telegraphic also for near and forward at 1s. 3 31-32d. until November, when 1s. 4d. was done and on Calcutta coming this afternoon at 1s. 3 31-32 Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 4d. demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for 6 month's sight ready, we may expect some advance in our own rates to-morrow.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d to 1s. 3 29-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	170
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 200
Hongkong "	149
Japan "	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 94-11 ready, and Rs. 94-10 for August Settlement with Rs. 94-9 for the 1st of October; rates improving 1-16th during the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady but there is little doing with few alterations in prices.

FREIGHTS.—For the moment this market seems to be practically dead and can hear of nothing especially doing.

COALS.—A small line of Jardines was put through at Rs. 14-4 July-December next year, 200 tons a month.

BIRDS.—A line for October-November-December is reported at Rs. 13-12.

WHEAT.—The market is steadier owing to speculation, and White Delhi, April-May, is quoted Rs. 4-11-9

SEEDS.—The market has again been closed to-day, this time on account of a well-known produce merchant and consequently rates are unchanged and no business doing.

COTTON.—The market remains unchanged to-day, and very little has been done either in new or old cotton as mills find some difficulty in obtaining the selection they require. A purchase of New Fine Bengals is reported at Rs. 185 per candy with a Liverpool guarantee. December-January delivery speculators are very quiet to-day and few sales have been made in the bazaar, totalling some 800 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales, Sold on speculation and for export nil, Imports [illegible] bales. Surats nil. Open [illegible] plus 1-32. Arrivals closed [illegible]

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·31	5·16	4·48	4·40
+3	+2	+1	

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
" to Continent	1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	10 unchanged.
Futures, month of September	8·71—8
" " of December	8·42—9

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Barsee and Nuggur	5
Berar	370
Total Comras...	375
Comota and Dharwar	252
Westerns	53
American	86
Total...	766

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,576
Linseed	105
Gingellyseed	5
Castorseed	111
Rice	3,796
Myrabollams	289

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

2ND ENTRIES CLOSED TUESDAY 21ST AUGUST
1ST DAY, WEDNESDAY 29TH AUGUST 1900.

Pony Steeplechase—Distance—About 1 Mile and 5 furlongs over Pony Steeplechase course
(1st Entries 2)
3 Mr C H Cautley's g a h Discount 13-2 1 2
4 Mr P F Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham 13-2 1 2

The Novice Stakes—Distance 1-2 Mile
(1st Entries 8)
9 Mr Murdoch's b a h Torpedo 13 2
10 Mr Ireland's g a g Ardent 13 3 14

The Stand Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 5)
7 Mr C H Cautley's g a h Discount 13 2 1 2

The Cantonment Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 2)
3 Mr Strips' Dictator (by wire)
4 Mr Hyde and Captain Parvis' b m Sorcery 13 1 1 2
5 Mr Ireland's b aus Merry Maid 13 2 3 4
6 Mr P F Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham 13 2 1 2

Polo Scurry.—Distance 3 furlongs
1st Entries 6
7 Captain Cameron's b a h Angal us
8 Mr E S Hill's g a h Mooshir
9 Mr E S Hill's br aus g Gaitee Moore
10 Mr Christy's w a h Esme

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Apollo, 2,496 tons, Captain C Pickthorn cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Hambleton, 1963 tons Captain J Galley sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ss Avala, 2,388 tons Captain F Langworthy cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE s s Hillcrag, 2,081 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon 7th August, with a general cargo.

THE s s Guickwar 2,742 tons Captain W Peterkin arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th August with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado 2,396 tons, Captain J V Ward will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Rose and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Pearson, Mrs Warwick and child and Mr H Ritchie.

THE s s Clitus, 1,587 tons, Captain M McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Melbourne 17th July, with a general cargo, 305 horses, and the following passengers:—Colonel Anderson, Mr W Moran, Mr H Lookey, Mr Hamilton, Mr F Denny, Mr H Frances, Mr T Mckie, Mr F Williams and Mr R Traver.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Hillcrag s	Cunningham	Rangoon, Aug 7
"	Clitus s	McDonald	Melbourne, July 17
"	Guickwar s	Peterkin	Calcutta, Aug 10

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Indus s	Duchatean	Japan, &c
	Okhla s	Steven	Rangoon
	City of Dublin s	Rae	Karachi
	Java s	McDearmid	Persian Gulf
	Hambleton s	Galley	Calcutta
	Apollo s	Pickthorn	Calcutta
	Avala s	Langworthy	Calcutta

The steamer Mikado Captain Ward obtained her por clearance yesterday for Hull.

The steamer Henry Bolckow entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICE—August 23, at Bombay, the wife of John W Rice, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE—August 20, at Faridpur, East Bengal, the wife of K C De, Esq, I C S, of a son.
NORMAN—August 19, at Peoprah, Chumparun, the wife of J B Norman, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—August 19, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of F M Robinson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—August 15, at 69, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta, suddenly, Agnes Hendrie, youngest daughter of John and Agnes Bruce, aged 21 years.
GRAY—August 13, at No. 13, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Charles James, late Secretary, Military Orphan Society, and Examiner of Fund Accounts, the eldest son of the late General James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Army, aged 77 years, 3 months and 6 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1900.

NOTHING more strikingly illustrates the conservative and unchanging aspects of Native life in this country than the position of the Indian woman. In spite of the veneer of Western culture which the educated minority of male Hindus have taken on, the position of the mass of their women is scarcely so advanced as was that of her European sister of mediæval times. In Bombay the Native women are probably less backward than in any other part of the country, but throughout the Peninsula the female Hindu is forcibly reminded that she is the weaker vessel. It is the tradition of ages. While British rule has practically put an end to open female infanticide, and *suttee* has been abolished in most parts of India, for half a century, the social position of the woman is still scarcely more than that of a slave. If she be a widow her position, though absolutely servile, is hardly so assured. It is, however, gratifying to note signs of a desire for some improvement in this direction. But the path of the reformer in India, who would interfere with the prejudices of ages, is so beset with difficulties that it requires more than an average amount of courage to seek to alter usages sanctified by time and religious law. In no other country in the world is [illegible] law. In no other country, therefore, is the reformation as in India. It is, therefore, of value worthy of note to find views on the elevation of women boldly expressed in the pages of a Magazine by a Hindu who does not hesitate to depict the condition of the female portion of his community in the darkest colours. Writing in the "Indian Magazine" for August, a Bengali deals especially with the position of the Hindu woman of Bengal. Notwithstanding the surface changes which the introduction of Western ideas are gradually bringing about, and the bright exceptions among Indian women, whose gifts and courage are equally remarkable, the inner life of the people is still influenced by "antiquated institutions and effete customs." There is a marked and invidious distinction between male and female children, the birth of a girl being as a rule regarded as a misfortune. In other parts of the country, however, where female infanticide is still occasionally practised, a remedy has been found by the adoption of a dowry system under which the parents of a girl obtain a sum of money on her marriage. A girl-child in that instance becomes a valuable asset. But it is universally characteristic of India that a boy receives greater care and attention than are bestowed upon a girl.

There is the same distinction in regard to the education of the sexes. In the mass Hindu women are uneducated, though Government and many Native States have made some provision in the way of schools for girls. Tradition still operates to restrain the intellectual progress of the woman. "While our law-givers are minute in their provisions for the intellectual culture of boys, nowhere," says the Magazine writer, "between the two covers of any sacred law-book do we find precepts imposing any obligation upon parents to instruct female children. The study of letters is considered a disqualification for domestic usefulness" It may be the policy of the priests but here, as in all ages and climes uneducated and ignorant women are the most given to the practices and beliefs of religious superstition. The girls learn only what the mothers know and the mother's knowledge is generally of the crudest. While women in most countries exercise a vast influence over Society, Hindu women, prejudiced by their up-bringing against all improvement, exercise little or no influence for good on the manners and morals of the people. That is the opinion of the native essayist. The zenana women, he says, live in a state of moral insensibility, and generally the ideas of female Hindus do not rise above the level of domestic matters. Morality, it has been said, is a question of latitude and in discussing the moral laxity or otherwise of the Hindu the critic seems inclined to judge his community by Western standards. Among a people with whom polygamy still more or less obtains, a Western code of morals seems somewhat advanced measure to adopt. Still it will be agreed that plurality of wives may be but another name for continual suffering and hardship and the degradation of women generally. There is probably no sadder aspect of life in India than the condition of the Hindu widow. Throughout her life the Hindu woman is dependent upon others. In infancy she depends upon her father or guardian, in youth on her husband, and in old age on her sons. Should her husband die her lot is that of the superfluous one, her life a ceaseless humiliation. If she be without property she becomes a slave to the family of which she is a member. A burden often on her relations, she is made to feel her position keenly. Her husband's relatives are bound by the Shastras to maintain her, but the pittance is grudgingly given and she is constantly reminded that she is a dead-weight upon their purse.

In many families, says the writer, the widows considerably outnumber the married women and the husbands of many of them have died in childhood. The joint family system has almost passed away, and it is difficult now for a widow to obtain maintenance from a common stock. Moral lapses on the part of such women are severely punished. In Bombay there have been a few widow re-marriages and there can be no two opinions as to the desirability of furthering that reform of a harsh social code. The writer vehemently pleads for the alleviation of the hardships under which these widows pass their lives. For the elevation of native women generally he looks to education, and as a remedy for the dependence of the widow on the cold charity of her relations he suggests that opportunity should be given her to find useful employment. Re-marriage should be favoured and a Hindu girl ought not to be doomed to life-long mourning for a husband whom she may have scarcely known. The writer condemns those uncritical Europeans who see naught but good in the institutions of an ancient civilization. He has painted the dark side of Indian domestic life in order to place before those who imagine vain things about this country so full of surprises for the student of human nature, the truth regarding the position of Hindu women, and of Bengali women in particular. There are those, indeed, who regard the domestic relations of the Native of India as intensely admirable and tender, but while that is so in numbers of individual cases it is none the less true that the gentler sex in a household are on a much lower level than their male relatives. Reform is never in a hurry and in this matter the mills move exceeding slow. As the essayist himself says, a text of Manu will silence the most persistent innovationist. His conclusion is that the condition of the widows is as harrowing as ever. Their parents and guardians still blindly cling to customs which are too strong for them to break through in spite of Western teaching and the changes in thought and feeling that have admittedly taken place. But while an intelligent community like the Bhattias of Bombay are still swayed by ancient prejudices it is not astonishing that less advanced sections of the native community should still be guided by old time traditions. La Rochefoucauld said that the mind is often the dupe of the heart, but apparently intelligence is still oftener enthralled by custom, whether its effects be good or evil.

THE rumours of big Boer successes current at Lourenzo Marques and the renewed strictness of the Press Censorship may find an explanation in the repeated escapes of De Wet. The Boers have not apparently been successful in vanquishing any of our forces, but they have time and again given them the slip, and whereas yesterday we were told it was De Wet's evident intention to go to bushveldt for a general concentration of Boer forces including those under Botha, we find to-day that the forecast was well founded, but that Machadorp is the chosen spot. Louis Botha with four other commandos, artillery and [illegible] and the whole of the Boer artillery are now there. Not all the efforts of our troops could prevent this amalgamation, though they have done their best in that direction. Machadorp is thirty miles below Lydenburg, and is perhaps, not so strong in natural defences. It has however, the advantage of being off the direct line to Lourenzo Marques from thence—until that port and the frontier station of Komati Poort are closed against them—the Boers can obtain supplies. The district round Machadodorp is extensive and in it are three railways, a section of the Delagoa Bay line, the completed section of the Selati railway and the branch line to Barberton. Machadodorp is in the centre of all these, Lydenburg being the chief town of the district. The whole place is rough and in it a small but well equipped force could hold out for a long time. Lydenburg itself was once the capital of an independent Republic, and is situated in the midst of lofty mountains, at a height of more than 5,000ft. above the sea-level. It is in bushveldt, and the country is most fertile and one of the best for cattle in the Transvaal. But it is full of fever and the water, except in the Olifant's river valley, is scarce and bad, horse-sickness being very prevalent. Here for years the Baputi chief Sekukuni held out, first against the Boers and later against the British, and was only finally defeated in 1879, after the conclusion of the Zulu War. The Boers will have to contend with the hostility of the natives, but in the mountainous heights with plenty of supplies the Boers can give us protracted trouble, though doubtless at Machadodorp will begin the last chapter of the War.

A PARAGRAPH written by someone who does not know, says:—"The Sultan of Morocco is the possessor of the smallest Navy in the world, consisting of one ship, the 'Hassani.' Till lately this vessel had no guns, but carried unarmed crew. Recently, however, she has been fitted with a proper armament for the protection of the Morocco sea-board. The chief use to which she is put is as a transport, to convey the Sultan's soldiers from port to port along the Moorish coast, for they dare not travel by land through many parts of the country." Now, as a matter of fact, Morocco has a navy, consisting of two gun-boats, a torpedo gun-vessel, an English-built iron-screw vessel of 1,164 tons, the Al Hassaneh, (not Hassani) and a cruiser building in the yard of the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee. The Morocco Navy is large by comparison. The Navy of Paraguay is certainly smaller, consisting of a four hundred-ton gun-boat and two steam launches. Ecuador has three vessels. Johore comes near the mark with a three-hundred ton armed steam-yacht and a one-hundred ton combined yacht and gun-boat. The Navy of Cambodia is smaller in gross tonnage than that of Morocco. To our neighbour Persia really belongs the distinction of possessing the smallest Navy in the world. [illegible] none dispute her right to it. She has the little Persepolis which we see periodically in Bombay, and one steam launch. The Persian Navy too holds the record for speed or the want of it, her ship being capable, on paper of steaming ten knots and her launch seven. Morocco's gun-boats can go fourteen and-half, her torpedo gun-vessel eighteen, "Al Hasaneh" ten knots. Then again the Morocco ship carry eleven guns and four torpedo-tubes. The Persian Navy has seven guns; Paraguay only four Johore four. Cambodia has none while Persia, Paraguay, Johore and Cambodia are all behind Morocco in the matter of torpedo-tubes. If we take gross tonnage, Morocco, without including the ships on the stocks, is ahead of Johore by 3,000, the entire displacement of the Sultan's navy being no less than 400 tons.

THE Government of India have issued further instructions for the Census which will be taken on the 1st March next year. The latest details have reference to the enumeration of inhabitants of cantonments and of troops on the march. With certain modifications the regulations are the same as were adopted in the case of the last Census. In regard to cantonments, for the purpose of accuracy, on the night of the counting, houses are to be conspicuously painted with numbers and delimited into blocks and circles, for each of which an enumerator and a supervisor will be appointed. No block should contain more than 150 persons and no circle more than 2,500. The painting of the houses will take place before the 15th November, and some time before the actual Census the enumerators and supervisors will be practised in the work. As the numbering of native servants and camp followers of British regiments was on the last occasion very badly done, in some instances the order has gone forth that Natives attached to British regiments should be enumerated by the regimental Munshi, or by some one who possesses a knowledge of their language and customs. Troops on the march are required to arrange that one of the weekly halts should take place on the day of the Census. Trouble appears to have been caused in 1891 by some Commanding Officers of Native Regiments preparing the schedules in English, but now schedules drawn up in the Vernaculars are to be used for the census of native troops. Most elaborate preparations are being made for the numbering of the people next year, and the minute instructions which are being issued on the subject should ensure greater accuracy in the Census than has previously been secured.

THE weekly mortality of Bombay City has again exceeded 2,000, the total number of deaths for the past seven days being 2,203. Plague has given way to cholera which claimed 764 victims, and unfortunately it shows no sign of diminution. It rages virulently in Byculla and Parel, where the deaths due to this cause amounted to 124 and 69 respectively. It also prevails in severe form in Dhobi Talao, Worli, Mahim, Khumbharwada, Girgaum, and Kamatipura, and deaths occurred in every district except Upper Colaba. Plague is not worse than at this time last year, but the mortality from diseases of the lungs, which had dropped to 400 per week, has advanced to 511. Fever carried off 107 persons, a number which is considerably above the average. The presence of thousands of famine-stricken people in the City is doubtless mainly responsible for these excessive deaths, and in their enfeebled condition they fall an easy prey to the various diseases which abound in the overcrowded parts. Diarrhœa and dysentery continue to increase, the deaths due to these being 142 and 86 respectively. Twenty-five persons met with violent deaths, and the mortality ascribed to old age is 173 as against 73. In the mofussil there is no appearance of a recrudescence of plague in epidemic form. At Poona there were 26 cases, a great improvement is noticeable in Thana, but at Nasik, which has been free since March last, there were four cases. Sickness, however, is very prevalent in [illegible] greatly in excess of the normal death-rate.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has sent the Hon'ble Mr. Lely £50 for distribution to famine-sufferers.

DR. H. COGHILL officiates as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, pending further orders.

DR. C. CHRISTY acts as Civil Surgeon of Ahmednagar pending further orders.

MR. A. C. WILD, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

MR. G. E. MARJORIBANKS acts as Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, pending further orders.

MR. J. GHOSAL, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

MAJOR W. B. BANNERMAN, M. E., I. M. S., has been granted privilege leave of absence in India for three months.

DR. G. W. LEWIS has been appointed special Port Health Officer, Karachi, vice Captain W. G. Richards, I. M. S.

MR. A. E. CUMMING, City Magistrate, Karachi, has been granted two months' extension of furlough on medical certificate.

THERE were 13 fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Monday, and 12 deaths from that cause. The total mortality was 71.

MR. F. J. H. MARTIN has been appointed medical officer qualified to issue bills of health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr. J. Livingstone.

THE services of Captain H. M. Moore, I. M. S., and Captain R. H. Price, I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MAJ. J. S. ASHBY, first Assistant Political Resident Aden, has been granted a further extention of leave three months on medical certificate.

MR. H. M. PAGE has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Geology and to act as Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering at the Poona College of Science.

THE recent cyclonic storm with heavy rain which moved westwards from the Bay of Bengal has caused serious breaches in the East Coast Railway, interrupting the traffic.

The Baluchistan Sind rifle meeting which is now an annual [illegible] is announced to come off next month. Colonel Townley, Commanding the Suffolk, has been appointed President.

A Wing of the [illegible] Punjab Infantry has been halted at Amritsar [illegible] breaks in the North-Western Railway. Its [illegible] from Calcutta for Hongkong will be consequently [illegible].

REASSURING [illegible] have been received from Dera Ghazi [illegible] Indus having fallen rapidly. There [illegible] some hope that the station may not be [illegible] submerged.

MR. A. K. OLIVER [illegible] and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and [illegible] Master of the Bombay High Court has been [illegible] privilege leave for three months from the 8th [illegible] or subsequently.

SIR JOHN LAMBERT [illegible] Calcutta, arrived in B[illegible] missioner of Police, the Jubulpur mail tra[illegible] day afternoon, by Lawrence Jenkins, [illegible] staying with Sir [illegible] Breach Candy.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG [illegible] Civil Surgeon, Quetta, who is brother to [illegible] Macdonald, having proceeded on [illegible] Read, R. A. M. C., [illegible] ve. Captain during the whole term [illegible] to officiate

THE British Post Office [illegible] of all restrictions on the [illegible] removal dressed to persons in the [illegible] parcels admerly known as the Oran[illegible] (for- can now be sent from Ind[illegible] parcels

THE number of troops [illegible] the 21st instant was:—Bri[illegible] to [illegible] British Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 530; Natives of all ranks, 13,400; together with 7,186 followers and 4,264 men of the coolie corps; or a grand total of 25,783.

THE luxuries and extravagance of toilet at Ostend knows no equal, says a "Daily Express" correspondent. The professional beauties of the Continent go so far as to wear precious stones of the greatest value as buttons to their corsages, and to decorate their graceful ankles with diamond bracelets.

FROM the Punjab Civil Veterinary report for 1899-1900 it appears that during the year great ravages were caused by rinderpest, the number of deaths being 11,723 as against 3,671 for the preceding year while even the high figure quoted does not include the returns for several districts which suffered severely from this disease.

CAPT. G. C. SARTORIUS, 19th Bombay Infantry has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar in addition to his military duties, vice Capt. S. M. Edwardes. Capt. Sartorius has been also appointed a First Class Magistrate for the district and a Judge of the Small Causes Court of the Cantonment.

AN ADVERTISER in the official "Gazette" of Urach certainly showed that he was endowed with a sense of humour when he penned, and handed in for publication, the subjoined advertisement:—"My wife ran away from me on the 17th of June, and my daughter did the same on the 21st. Whoever is fortunate enough to find them is requested to be good enough to keep them."

THE white fishermen at Vancouver, having found the competition of Japanese and Indians driving them from the field, are said to be seeking to force their more successful rivals from the business on the 26th ultimo. 600 whites were keeping 3,000 Japanese and Indians from fishing by threats of violence. The canners side with the Japanese, and the situation is critical, a racial war being imminent.

THE value of "uncut leaves" received exemplification at Sotheby's the other day, when a 1673 edition of Shakespeare's Macbeth, left thus unopened by generations of possessors, fetched £123. A presentation copy of Chaucer's "Works," also uncut, inscribed to Kate Faulkner, from Wm. Morris, July 7, 1896, printed at the Kelmscott Press 1896, obtained £72. This is a record price for a Kelmscott Press publication.

THE services of the following medical officers in Bombay, Bengal and Madras have been temporarily lent to the Commander-in-Chief:—Lieutenant-Colonel Dharmadas Basu, Major Hem Chandra Banerjee, Captains Earle, Pratt, More, Davidson, Foulkes, Selby, Morgan, Waters, Watson, Webster, King, Windsor, Clemensha, Robertson, Rainier, Hammond, Richards, Broome, Baines, and Sealy, and Lieutenants Frayer, Lethbridge, Kirkpatrick and Tucker.

THERE is a marked increase in the plague for the week ending the 18th instant, mainly in Mysore, where the number of deaths rose from 67 to 210 Of these, 150 occurred in Mysore City, 40 in Bangalore District, 18 in Bangalore City and Station. Calcutta reported 103 deaths, against 89 in the preceding week; Bombay Presidency 64, against 45. The deaths in Bombay City were only 51, but the mortality from all causes was 1,979, against 1522; cholera being responsible for much of this heavy death-rate.

QUARRELS are still said to be going on in Bajaur between the Khan of Nawagai and the Mohmand and Salarzai tribes, The mullahs having failed to effect a compromise, on the 29th July another fight took place between the parties at Chunarak Fort, which had been forcibly occupied by Safdar Khan. The latter lost 12 men wounded and on the other side six were wounded, and Safdar Khan being out numbered had to abandon the fort, which the Mohmands burnt and razed to the ground.

A SOUTH SYLHET correspondent, writing on the 18th, says:—Very good tea weather prevails just now if it holds, with sun in the day and rain at night. Still growth is slow. We are having quite high gales [illegible] than the height of them, and it is to be hoped it does not portend an early close, as this would be disastrous, Several wagtails have been seen, but it is generally thought they have been driven down from the hills by the cyclonic bursts mentioned above.

SAYS the *Pioneer*:—Mr. Vincent Smith, C.S., late Commissioner of Gorakhpur, who was expected back in India during the approaching autumn, has decided to retire from the service. By the greater public Mr. Smith's retirement can scarcely be regretted, for it will enable him to devote himself to the study of Indian history and antiquities, a field in which he has long been known as an accurate and accomplished scholar, and we shall look forward with confidence to some valuable work from the author of the delightful pocket edition of Sleeman's Rambles and Recollections."

THE Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta family, and staff, and office leave Ziarat on the 25th instant. On Mr. Barnes proceeding on three months' leave next month, Mr. F. G. Colvin, Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, will officiate for him. It is understood that Mr. Barnes will rejoin here from leave, and then, after a brief stay, leave Baluchistan for the Foreign Secretaryship Major MacMahon, of Boundary Commission fame, and who has already served in these territories, will take up the Revenue and Judicial Commissionership here.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 21, was 2,203, giving a death-rate of 136·87 per annum per thousand as against 37·52 the corresponding period of last year, and 41 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 114 died from fevers; 65, plague; 1; small-pox; 8, measles; 109, cholera; 3, leprosy; 210, phthisis; 115, diseases of the nervous system. 301, affections of the respiratory organs; 142, diarrhœa, 86, dysentery; 40, still-born; 173, old age and debility; 25, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 34; Brahmin, 46; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 1,311; Hindu low caste, 241; Musalman 384; Parsee 62; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 89; Eurasian, 9; European, 7; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 257 as against 205 the corresponding period of last year, and 252 the average over the past five years.

MAHARAJA BIRJINDAR SAWAI SIR JASWANT SINGH BAHADUR, Bahadur Jang, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Bhartpur, who has just been deposed by the Government of India was born in 1851 and succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1853. He was invested with full powers, 4th March 1871. He is of a jat (Hindu) family, descended from Balchand, who founded the Bhartpur State about the beginning of the 18th century. The fifteenth in descent from Balchand was the Maharaja Brig Singh, and seven generations further comes His Highness the present Maharaja. The banner of this chief is coloured red; its motto is, Sri Lachmanji Sahai. His son is the Kunwarji Ram Singh Bahadur. The area of the State is about 1,974 square miles; its population 645,540, Chiefly Hindus, but with 105,666 Muhomedans and 4,499 Jains. His Highness maintained a military force of 1,647 cavalry, 8,207 infantry, and 54 guns. He was entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and two guns more as a personal distinction.

A NEW arrival in the country travelling through Guzerat, Central India and Rajputana at the present moment, writes the "Pioneer," would find it difficult to credit the stories he heard before his departure of famine and of drought, of burnt up land and unsown crops, of perishing cattle and famine camps invaded by cholera because of the foulness of the dwindling water-supply. Instead of scenes of this sort, what our tourist would see would be vast expanses of water reaching away to the extending horizon, and stretches of cultivation with sprouting crops, relieved later by verdant hills and all overshadowed by heavy scudding clouds, sending before them driving rain alternating with drenching showers. He would see groups of people wending their way from some neighbouring famine work to their homes, the scene all seemingly eloquent of peace, prosperity and contentment. In his amazement he might be excused for imagining that the alarm and horrors of the summer had been got up by the Indian Government as a means of extracting money from the British public.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FIGHTING NEAR TIENTSIN.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE EMPRESS.

THE STATE OF PEKING.

LONDON, AUG. 23

Admiral Bruce cables from Taku on the 20th that it is rumoured fighting was going on six miles to the southward of Tientsin on the 19th instant.

General Chaffee cables that much fighting is still possible round Peking and between Peking and the coast.

A Japanese official despatch states that the Dowager-Empress and the Emperor, with the Ministers of State escorted by 3,000 troops, fled four days previously to the capture of Peking by the Allies.

The American Association in China cables that the situation in the Yangtse Valley is more critical, and that 15,000 troops are requisite for the protection of Shanghai.

LATER.

The Allies are making police arrangements for the protection of their respective sections at Peking.

The place is in a great state of confusion.

The foreign missionaries and Chinese converts who were imprisoned in the Palace have been rescued.

The Japanese lost over 200 men in taking Peking and 600 Chinese were killed.

The German Admiral reports that the Chinese troops still threaten Yangtsun.

The American casualties at the capture of Peking were 38.

The Sikhs were first into the Tartar city but only lost two men.

Part of the French contingent overtook the column of the Allies and participated in the capture of Peking.

The German advance guard arrived on the 17th.

GENERAL GASELEE AND HIS FORCE THANKED.

Lord George Hamilton has telegraphed on behalf of the Government, congratulating General Gaselee and his officers and men on their success at Peking.

ACTIVITY OF KOREAN REBELS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

One thousand Korean rebels have attacked and looted Songching.

The Japanese and Korean officials have retired to Grisan.

DEPARTURE OF MARSHAL WALDERSEE.

Field-Marshal Waldersee embarked yesterday evening at Naples for China.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TIENTSIN.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE VARIOUS TROOPS.

A SIMLA correspondent sends the following extract from a letter to a contemporary :—The fleet of 36 war vessels, English, Russian, Japanese, American, French, Austrian, and Dutch, was a magnificent sight at Taku. The bombardment of Tientsin is described as one of severest fights on record. The Chinese who manned the walls were armed with the best Krupp guns excellently served and splendidly fought. The Boxers believed themselves invulnerable. Several shells went through our Artillery Mess, and a number of sick and wounded were killed in our hospitals. The Chinese troops were armed with Mausers and Mannlichers. In all four attacks were made on the native quarter, three were repulsed, the last proving successful. Many criticisms were made on the fighting qualities of the different nations. The Russians marched in close order, were slow, and failed to seize advantages; the Americans suffered severely at a range of 2,000 yards from moving in close order; the British and Indian troops who alone wore Khaki suffered far less in consequence. The Japanese displayed splendid bravery and were much better organised than any of the other troops in every way. Their transport was perfect. Each Non-Commissioned Officer possessed binoculars, and each Company good filters and arrangements for ice supply. The French troops are described as sickly and disappointing. The Allies lost 900 killed and wounded At Tientsin the Russians had lost 2,000 killed and wounded. On the 14th July the Peiho river was in a terrible state, being full of corpses. The Russian troops simply killed every Chinaman or woman they came across, and the stench from the thousands of corpses was terrible and water had to be procured from miles away. The heat was intense and the plague of flies was very bad. The Japanese troops behaved in a mild and civilized manner compared with the Cossacks, but there was general looting on all sides. Some 10,000 Chinese are said to have been killed at Tientsin. The Hongkong regiment behaved extremely well.

THE HON. MR. J. K. SPENCE, C. S. I.

THE Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, C. S. I., who rather suddenly retired on pension last week, joined the service in July, 1865, and on arrival in this country in October, was posted to Satara, and subsequently to Poona, Belgaum, Kanara, Dharwar, and Thana. In May, 1878, he was appointed to officiate as Post Master General in Bombay; in November, 1879, as Post Master General in the Punjab; and in January and again in June 1880, as Post Master General of Bengal. After a furlough to Europe for sixteen months from April, 1881 to August, 1882, he was, on his return to this country, appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Sholapur, and subsequently in the Panch Mahals, and in April, 1883, officiated as Political Agent at Rewa Kantha. On his return to this country from another furlough to Europe for seven months, he was in December, 1886, appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Cambay. In November 1888, Mr. Spence was transferred to Bombay and discharged the responsible duties of Collector of Land Revenue, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Collector of Income Tax. For about fifteen months, December 1889 to March 1891, he officiated as Commissioner of Customs, Reporter-General of External Commerce, and British Delegate of Goa Treaty; and subsequently as Commissioner in the Northern Division, in which office he was confirmed in November 1891. In November of the following year, he was transferred as Commissioner to the Central Division, in which office he has continued up to date. In July 1895, Mr. Spence was appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and from April to July 1896, officiated as a member of the Executive Council of H.E. the Governor. In recognition of varied services, the honour of a C. S. I. was conferred upon Mr. Spence in January 1898. He was again appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council in June 1898; and also from January to March 1899. From April to May 1899, Mr. Spence was placed on special duty for revising the Bombay District Municipal Bill and the Famine Code

GENERAL GASELEE CONFIRMS THE CAPTURE OF PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

A telegram has been received by H. E. the Viceroy from General Gaselee, dated Peking, 15th August, in which he confirms the relief of the Legations and the capture of Peking by the Allied Forces on the 14th August. The British and Indian Contingent, after making a forced march of fifteen miles from Tungchow in great heat, attacked the south-east gate of the Chinese city. There was practically no opposition at this point and portions of the 7th Rajputs and 24th Punjab Infantry broke down the gate and rushed in. The Fusiliers and the 1st Sikhs followed with some Cavalry and guns. Sir A. Gaselee, with the remaining Corps, pushed on to the Legations at 3 p.m. They reached the canal opposite the water-gate and were signalled to by the defenders from the Legation walls. Crossing almost the dry moat General Gaselee with some of his staff and about seventy men of the 7th Rajputs and the 1st Sikhs, entered the Legations, where they found all well and were at once conducted round the position by Sir Claude Macdonald. Two guns were forthwith brought up into the British Legation. At 5 p. m. the British were joined by the American force and by nightfall there were 400 additional men in the Legations. Meanwhile preparations had been made for bombarding the central gate of the Tartar city, but this was rendered unnecessary by a sortie of Americans and Russians, and the gate fell into the hands of the Europeans. During the evening the Allied troops were engaged in the Chinese city, in which they had occupied a Temple of Heaven, and after inflicting heavy loss on the enemy succeeded in seizing the south gate of the City.

TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATIONS.

The following telegrams have been sent by the Commander-in-Chief :—

To Lord Roberts, Pretoria—Your Lordship's gracious telegram of the 16th August was much appreciated and has been forwarded to General Gaselee, who, with the Indian Troops, was the first of the Allied forces to enter the Legation on the 14th.

To General Gaselee, Peking—Please accept from myself and on behalf of the Indian Army our personal congratulations to yourself and convey the same to all ranks on the successful operations for the relief of Peking, and convey to Sir Claude Macdonald and Garrison our admiration of their stubborn defence under such difficulties. We hope all the wounded are doing well.

CHOLERA IN THE CANTONMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

To-day's cholera returns show nine fresh cases, with four deaths, in the Cantonment of the Norfolk Regiment. The Erinpura Irregular Infantry, the 19th Bengal Lancers, the 11th Western Division R. A., depot 22nd Bombay Infantry, the 1st Royal Fusiliers, the 36th Field Battery and Madras Sappers are the corps which appear in the list.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Captain Lloyd-Jones, 13th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Kamptee, vice MacGeorge, tenure-expired.

REDUCTION OF THE GILGIT ESCORT.

Orders have been issued for the reduction of the escort to the Political Agent in Gilgit to 1 British officer and 100 native officers, rank-and-file, and for the withdrawal of the remainder of the detachment of the 43rd Gurkhas, via Khagan route, to Abbottabad.

DINNER AT THE ROYAL SCOTS.

POONA, AUG. 23.

Lord Northcote and Staff, together with Sir Robert Low and Staff, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Major-General Burnett and the Army Head Quarters Staff dined this evening with Major Hallet and Officers of the Royal Scots. The Band and the Pipers played several selections of music.

THE GODAVERY FLOOD.

The floods caused by the Godavery River overflowing its banks and covering miles of country is now subsiding. It is feared that great damage must have been caused to property and the standing crops, and flood breaches on the railway, but it is hoped communications will be restored in about ten days. It is reported that many people have been drowned, but until the floods subside it is impossible to ascertain what the truth is.

THE LUCKNOW RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The body of the fireman of the Cawnpore-Saharanpur Express, a Bengalee, aged 21, has been found under one of the waggons derailed on Tuesday night's accident. The arms of the brakesman have been amputated. At the departmental enquiry there was great conflict of evidence as to whether the signal for the Express was at danger, the Assistant Station-master Bolst affirming, and the driver denying this, each statement being supported by other witnesses. Both men have been suspended, pending judicial investigation.

LAND REVENUE AND FAMINE.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

REGARDING the allegations contained in the letters signed "Gujarati" in the issues of the "Times of India" of the 4th and 18th July and 7th August reports have been sent into Government by the local officials concerned. Reviewing them Government has issued the following resolution :—

Bombay Castle, 22nd August, 1900.

As certain definite allegations with details as to persons and places of irregular and illegal measures used in the collection of land revenue in parts of the Broach and Surat Districts were made in letters signed "Gujarati" and published in the "Times of India," His Excellency the Governor in Council caused inquiry to be made regarding them. The reports of which parts relative to the allegations are appended, show that most of the statements made in the letters are devoid of foundation and others grossly misrepresent the facts. They also leave no room for doubt that there has been organized opposition to the levy of assessment from people well able to pay it, and that in spite of the serious difficulties caused by it the principles prescribed by Government have on the whole been properly and equitably applied. Such mistakes as have been made have been rectified by superior officers immediately on their being brought to their notice.

Some errors on the part of subordinate officers in the midst of existing difficulties are not surprising. Government, Commissioners and Collectors will accept with gratitude any genuine assistance in pointing out or correcting them and nobody need be under any apprehension that he will suffer in any way by openly bringing them to light either on his own account or on behalf of others. If ignorant people have fear of incurring the enmity of village officers by complaining, that fear is not likely to be shared by a person who sends communications to the public press, and if he is acting in good faith, there can be no good reason for evading responsibility for the allegations. As is illustrated in this case, a person who makes serious accusations anonymously may be actuated by reprehensible motives rather than by zeal for the public good. Government cannot but regret that in the circumstances above mentioned it was found necessary to throw on officers whose energies are already strained almost to breaking point with urgent and anxious duties the additional burden of investigating groundless statements and misrepresentations of facts made without direct responsibility.

(Sd) J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Secretary to Government.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Generals French and Buller moved simultaneously yesterday on Vanwyksvalie, eight miles north of Twyfelaar.

General Buller met with some opposition and had a few casualties.

The country traversed was of the roughest description.

The Boers have destroyed one hundred yards of railway near Dannhauser and derailed a train. They have placed a Long Tom gun near Ingogo and are bombarding the bridge.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR CEYLON.

Three transports with 2,080 Boer prisoners and half battalion of Gloucesters as guard have sailed from Durban for Ceylon.

DE WET RETURNING TO THE FREE STATE.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated the 22nd instant, states that De Wet has recrossed Magaliesberg with 300 followers, having found it hopeless to go eastward he buried his guns and intends to return to the Free State.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Louis Botha and four other Commanders with 8,000 men and the whole of the Boer Artillery are reported to be concentrated at Machadodorp.

The official list of casualties in South Africa for the week ending the 18th gives 12 officers and 155 men (? killed) besides 100 deaths from disease.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S LETTERS.

[Apropos of the publication of Mr. Labouchere's letters to Mr. Kruger, we quote the following which under the heading of "English Agitators and the Boers," appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" the day the last mail left :—"Conversation in the Lobby last night, says the "Daily Telegraph," turned chiefly upon the announcement of the discovery at Pretoria of correspondence implicating certain members of the English Parliament and other politicians, who have taken a prominent part in the pro-Boer agitation. Great eagerness was, naturally, manifested to ascertain the names of the members and other politicians implicated. Several were mentioned; but it would be obviously improper to publish them, especially as the Colonial Secretary is expected to throw some light upon the subject to-day. Questions are to be addressed to the right hon. gentleman from the Radical as well as the Unionist benches. Both Mr. Kimber and Mr. D. A. Thomas will ask whether the statement is true; whether Mr. Chamberlain is in a position to give the House any additional information without detriment to the public interest; and whether he intends to issue the correspondence in the form of a Blue-book. It is said that discoveries were made at Bloemfontein as well as Pretoria, the public men implicated in the one case being Colonials and in the other British."]

THE TREASON BILL.

The Cape Assembly has read the Treason Bill a second time by a majority of ten votes.

[The Second Reading of the Bill was taken in the Cape House of Assembly on the 1st instant when the Attorney-General Mr. Rose-Innes, Q.C., urged the members to exercise common sense and self-restraint in dealing with the bill. If the colony, he said, emerged from the ordeal it would amply vindicate its right to self-government. There were 9,000 rebels, and an amnesty was both impossible and impracticable. The Imperial Government would not sanction an amnesty, and its decision was final. Those who had declared that the war was no concern of the colonists now wished to determine the treatment of the rebels. Mr. Rose-Innes paid a high tribute to the loyal Dutchmen and to Mr. Schreiner, who, he said, had rendered inestimable service. The punishment which it was proposed to met out to the rebels was the mildest imaginable. The rank and file, if tried by the ordinary courts, would be liable to disfranchisement for life. If the Africander party suffered owing to the disfranchisement of rebels no blame could be attached to the Imperialists. The charge of making party capital out of present events recoiled on the Africanders. The question of compensation would be settled next session. In conclusion he deprecated a policy of vengeance, or that of driving men to despair. The bill was just and moderate, and under present circumstances moderation was the policy of wisdom and true statesmanship.

Mr. Merriman, who led the opposition, declared that the Treason Bill would perpetuate strife, render a settlement impossible, and create new crimes. The object of the bill was to wreak political vengeance on the Africander party. Mr. Chamberlain desired to establish an artificial majority to do his bidding and grind the whole race. The rebels had joined the invaders because British protection had been withdrawn. The rebels were no moral criminals. The British were the greatest rebels in the world. Had the Africander party not remained loyal at a critical time the military situation to day would have been different. To deprive the rebels of their votes would produce disastrous results. Rudyard Kipling was hounding England into a policy of vengeance. Mr. Chamberlain desired to shift the balance of political power by political prescription. The Treason Bill would make matters worse and keep alive the fatal unrest in South Africa.]

STRIKE IN WALES.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Owing to a strike on the Taffvale Railway work has been stopped in over thirty collieries.

The shipping of coal at Cardiff has almost ceased.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left here at 5 p.m., to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG 22

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning

SUEZ, AUG 22

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s s Trieste, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 13-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

The sum of about £ 125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE OPERA SEASON.

NEW DRURY LANE DRAMA.

MR. TREE'S ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

THE opera season at Covent Garden, which opened with a performance of "Faust" on May 14, terminated on Monday night with the seventh repetition of the same work. It can hardly be said to have been in any way a particularly distinguished season from an artistic point of view, though we are glad to understand that financially there has been nothing to complain of. If the language of a farmer about his crop may be applied in such a connection, the season of 1900 may perhaps be described as "a good average Covent Garden. "Critics are in the habit of sneering at a season when few, if any, new compositions are produced. There is not a little affectation in such complaints. Are there any works of genius unknown to London opera-goers which they are passionately desirous to hear? No doubt if we all had unlimited time and money to spend at the opera, and if the Covent Garden season lasted most of the year instead of a few weeks, we should be glad of an opportunity to see operas by Bruneau, Saint-Saens, and others which are conspicuously absent from the repertoire of the Royal Opera syndicate. But most of those who have but a few nights and a few guineas to spend would probably very greatly prefer to see a fine performance of an old favourite like Lohengrin or Faust, rather than the latest production of some talented Italian or French composer.

We are not disposed therefore to complain that Puccini's La Tosca has been the only novelty of the past season. In the absence of novelty, the most important feature has, of course, been the two complete performances of Wagner's Ring. Apart from the Ring and La Tosca, the sixty-seven operatic performances of the season have been almost entirely well-established favourites. To judge by the number of representations Gounod's Faust still holds first place in popular favour. It has been given no less than eight times. Tannhauser comes second with seven performances; then comes Lohengrin six times Romeo et Juliette and Carmen five times each, Aida and La Tosca four times each, and La Boheme three times. Each of the four works constituting the Ring have been performed twice in their places in the cycle, and one additional representation has been given of Die Walkure and Siegfried. Die Meistersinger has also been given twice, and so have Don Giovanni, Cavalleria Rusticana, Pagliacci Fidelio, Les Huguenots, Lucia di Lammermoor, and Rigoletto, while, finally, a single performance of Il Barbiere took place near the end of the season.

Comparing the favour shown to different composers, it is clear that the supremacy of Wagner is still unthreatened. Out of a total of 67 performances, 25 have to be credited to the Bayreuth master. Gounod comes second with 13 performances; but, while only two of the Frenchman's operas have a place in the repertoire, there are seven to swell the score of the German. This list of operatic performances shows some notable omissions. It is curious, for example, that while Lohengrin and Tannhauser account for 13 nights, neither the Flying Dutchman nor Tristan has been heard at all, though the former used to be a great favourite at Covent Garden, and the latter has established itself in the favour of Londoners in recent years. Similarly, while Aida and Rigoletto have each been given twice, neither of Verdi's latest and more perfect works has been seen at all. More strange still, perhaps, is the neglect of Mozart. Of his three immortal operas we have only heard one, and two very indifferent performances of Don Giovanni are considered by the present management to be sufficient homage to pay to the greatest genius (with the possible exception of Wagner) who ever composed music for the stage. Even the most devout Wagnerian recognises the glory of Mozart and worships at his shrine; while it is inconceivable that those who avowedly prefer the old style of opera would not rather hear the immortal melodies of Le Nozze di Figaro, Il Flauto Magico, and Don Giovanni than Lucia, Les Huguenots, Rigoletto, or Pagliacci. Surely the last mentioned work and its inseparable companion, Cavalleria, might now be given a few years' rest? If these had been ommitted and Aida, Les Huguenots, and Rigoletto had been deprived of half their representations we might well have had the opportunity of seeing each of Mozart's operas. But, it is true, it would be but a poor satisfaction, unless all the leading roles were entrusted to competent artists and pains taken to give less perfunctory renderings of the masterpieces than we have seen of Don Giovanni this summer. Until so-called artists have it revealed to them that the splendours of Mozart are worth more attention than the sickly trivialities of Cavalleria, or La Boheme, or the puerile gimcracks of Lucia di Lammermoor, there is no hope of a resurrection for the great Viennese masterpieces. When Mozart is almost silent, and Gluck and Weber entirely so, while Puccini and Mascagni Meyerbeer, Rossini, and the early Verdi have their votaries, it must be confessed that the true dusk of the gods is fallen upon us.

Turning to the singers who have appeared at Covent Garden during the past season—and, after all, the personal equation is always interesting—the most noticeable feature has been the great disappointment caused by the break down of M. Jean de Reszke. We are loth to accept the reports that he is not likely to be heard again on the Covent Garden stage, for we do not know how he can be replaced. He only appeared five times altogether during the past season, and on no occasion was he in anything like his old splendour of voice. Madame Melba has also disappointed her admirers more than once by enforced absence, but whenever she appeared she sang with the brilliancy of execution which devotees of the old Italian school hold to be the one ideal of operatic art. And perhaps, as regards the style of music to which Madame Melba almost entirely restricts herself, they are not far wrong. Of a different order altogether are the gifts and ideals of Fraulein Ternina who revealed herself to Londoners as a consummate artist—not a vocalist merely though she is that too. Her Brunnhilde was a quite superb impersonation, and so was her Elizabeth in Tannhauser, and her Fidelio. Frau Gulbranson and Frau Gadski also made a most marked impression by their Wagnerian impersonations, though as a pure vocalist the latter was far from being completely satisfactory. Miss Marguerite Macintyre returned to Covent Garden after a prolonged absence on the Continent, and quickly demonstrated that she had advanced in every part of her art. It is hard to understand why her appearances were not more frequent, considering how exceedingly fine were her performances in Aida, Les Huguenots, and Faust, while her Donna Elvira was the one satisfactory feature in the production of Don Giovanni. It is a pity the Scottish prima donna had no opportunity of appearing in Verdi's Otello or Boito's Mefistofele, in which she achieved remarkable success a few years ago; and although her Valentine and Aida are beautiful impersonations, we should be glad to hear her fine soprano occasionally in music of a more modern type. She has signed a contract, we understand, with Mr. Grau for two months of opera in the United States, and will, no doubt, be heard in a great variety of parts by American opera-goers. It is with great regret that we hear of Mr. Grau's probable retirement from the management of Covent Garden. Has he found the amateur element in the opera syndicate too exasperating? Whatever the reason, he will be a great loss at Covent Garden, where his judgment has been the one sheet-anchor of the management since the death of Sir Augustus Harris.

It is difficult not to speculate as to the prospects of another season at Covent Garden if there is a considerable change in the management, and if the great Polish tenor who has been the chief attraction for so many summers is no longer to the front. There are, of course, as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. But we do not know where they are to be caught. Signor Bonci and Herr Slezak have both made a good impression this year, but neither they nor M. Dippel can replace Jean de Reszke as Romeo or Lohengrin, or Walther, or Tristan, or Siegfried. Happily M. Edouard de Reszke and M. Plancon will still presumably be available for the bass parts which they assume with so much distinction; and with the other artists we have mentioned—to whom, of course, should be added the name of Madame Calve—and with possibly one or two as yet undiscovered prodigies, we suppose that when Covent Garden opens its doors once more it will be on the whole with as good a prospect as usual of a successful season.

Mr. Cecil Raleigh, as was inevitable after his striking success "with Hearts are Trump," has once more been called upon to povide the new drama with which Mr. Arthur Collins will reopen Drury Lane about the middle of next September. In designing his work the author has not been content merely to furnish an exciting tale developed by means of sensational effects. Mr. Raleigh's ambition rises, in short, above the simple desire to capture the fancy of the spectator by obvious melodramatic means. He is essentially an observer of current events, and in his plays he shows a laudable disposition "to catch the manners living as they rise." In the elaboration of his latest drama he has aimed at fulfilling a double purpose—the presentation of a thrilling story and the solution of a pressing problem. Let us take the latter first, allowing the originator to formulate his thesis in his own way.

"Be it murder or be it suicide"—it is thus Mr. Raleigh commences—"the taking of human life is a sin in the view of the Church and a crime in the eyes of the law. That is, in times of peace. But the instant war has been declared, to take life becomes, it would appear, patriotically praiseworthy. The deed is no longer criminal, and even the Church offers up prayers for the success of the national arms—a success, it may be noted, only to be won by the death of many in the ranks of the enemy. How far, then, does a declaration of war sanctify individual slaughter, and if sanctified, is the sanctification accomplished by an actual diplomatic document or by some strenuous national or military necessity? To make matters easier let us put the question in concrete shape. Suppose, for example, that England stands on the brink of war, and that a certain position is weakly held. Suppose, further, that one of the (soon to be) enmemy is aware of the fact and that circumstances render it impossible that he should be kept a prisoner. Conceive that the only issue from the dilemma is the blowing out of his brains—how would a patriotic Englishman act? The answer perhaps, is simple enough if war immediately ensues for the man in that case has merely anticipated events by a few hours. But go a step further and presume that no war follows—in what light is the deed to be regarded?" This then is the problem constituting the basis of Mr. Raleigh's story in which "loves young dream" also plays a prominent part. In the piece we are introduced at an early stage to the terrace at the House of Commons whither at the hour of afternoon tea comes from St. Thomas's Hospital a pretty young girl in the simple costume of a nurse, to mingle with the crowd of fashionably dressed people. Clever and clear-headed, with a deep sense of her womanly responsibilities, she is driven into the attempt to soothe the dying agonies of a patient by a promise that affects the whole tenour of her future life. It is the memory of this promise that haunts her amid the gaities of a carnival night at Niagara Rink, that weighs upon her on the thronged terrace at the House of Commons and in the peaceful garden of the Convent (now in course of demolition) at the top of Harley-street, and which casts a shadow across the church porch and over the very altar steps on the day of her magnificent wedding, a scene, by the bye, forming one of the principal spectacular effects in the new drama. In his third act, a very short one, the author reverts to a consideration of the problem referred to above. The last deals with the elucidation of the love intrigue, which eventually culminates in the great sensation scene. The precise nature of this it would be premature to reveal, partly because, on account of the difficulties attending its realisation on the stage, certain experiments have still to be made in order exactly to determine its final character. For the moment it must suffice to say that should these experiments turn out satisfactorily, the result will be even more striking than the diving scene in the "White Heather," the balloon ascent in "The Great Ruby," or the avalanche in "Hearts are Trumps."

Wednesday, September 5, may be regarded as the probable date for Mr. Tree's reopening of Her Majesty's with the revival of Julius Cæsar. Meanwhile he has announced that Shakespeare is again to be drawn upon for his second production during the autumn season, and that Othello will succeed Julius Cæsar. But Mr. Tree has a theory that "when roasted pigeons fly in at the window they ought to be served up hot," and with Mr. Stephens Phillips's new play. The King of the Jews, in his wallet the temptation to bring it forward at an early date may in the end prove too great for managerial resistance. Be that as it may it can hardly even now be considered premature to express the hope that another and more fitting name will be found for the piece. To our ears the words The King of the Jews can have only one application and, apart from all question of taste, neither author nor manager would surely desire to mislead the public on such a point. As a title, Herod the Great would have greater claims to approval, and would at once stamp the drama as associated with the cruel monarch who was responsible for the re-building of the Temple at Jerusalem and the massacre of the Innocents. It is hardly doubtful that these three plays, Julius Cæsar, Othello, and Mr. Phillips's whatever the order of their presentation, will suffice for Mr. Tree's wants up to the end of next season, which is to terminate on May 31. For, as it happens, the experience of the two past months has taught Mr. Tree the lesson that to keep his theatre open during June and July is merely to gamble upon the weather. Luckily, he is in a position to allow others to indulge in this precarious form of speculation, having already completed arrangements with Mr. Maurice Grau for the appearance under the latter's direction of Madame Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin at his theatre on June 3, 1901. A stronger or more welcome combination it would be difficult to conceive, particularly as both artists are to be seen at every performance. Among the plays promised are L'Aiglon, Cyrano de Bergerac, Hamlet, La Tosca, La Dame aux Camelias, Frou Frou, and not improbably Romeo and Juliet.

Of the future of the Adelphi there is still nothing to be said. Negotiations for the acquisition of that house by Mr. George Edwardes have been on foot for some time, but progress is slow, and it is impossible to say in which direction the pendulum will eventually swing. Messrs. A. and S. Gatti may be trusted however, not to leave their theatre unoccupied for any great length of time. Kirby Grey has already received her notice to quit at the Vaudeville, and later in the autumn we may expect to see Miss Elsaline Terriss, Miss Fanny Brough, Mr. Herbert Standing and Mr. Seymour Hicks at this theatre. At the Strand negotiations are proceeding for the production about the middle of next month by Mr. Frank Curzon, in association with Mr. Edward Lookwood, of a new farce named "In the Soup," by the late Mr. Ralph Lumley. It is to be hoped that a more euphonious title will be selected for the play before it is submitted to the public. The Garrick, meanwhile, passes into the hands of Mr. Arthur Bourchier, whose plans, however, are not yet sufficiently matured to justify further reference. Hopes had been entertained that at this or another house Mr. E. S. Willard would appear for a short season prior to his departure for the United States, Unfortunately these expectations are not to be fulfilled. Mr. Willard will resume acting at the Tremont, Boston, on November 12, visiting subsequently New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other American cities, and ending his tour at Toronto in May 1901. He takes with him. The Middleman, The Professor's Love Story, David Garrick, Tom Pinch and two new plays by respectively Mr. A. E. Barron and Mr. Louis N. Parker. His company includes Misses Maud Hoffman, Marie Linden, Sydney Fairbrother, Laura Linden, Alice Beet and Messrs. F. Volpe, H. Cane and J. G. Taylor.

ON the morning of the 18th instant from near a mosque in the middle of the Sibi bazaar, a fanatic, of the Marri tribe, quite a young man, fired at for a Mahomedan shop-keeper, whom he mistook for a Hindu. The victim died almost immediately. A Hindu sweetmeat vendor pluckily closed with the Ghazi who managed to knife him in the side, but not dangerously, and the Hindu managed eventually to secure the fanatic until others came up. The Marri now feigns madness over some old-time wrong alleged to have been inflicted by a fellow tribesman, but he is to be tried under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Act.

THE URDU DEFENCE MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

As briefly stated in our telegraphic column, the meeting convened under the auspices of the Urdu Defence Association at Lucknow to protest against the Language Resolution of the N. W. P. and Oudh Government dated April 18th last, was marked by great enthusiasm which was specially marked during the temperate but fervent speech of the President, Nawab Mohsun-ul-Mulk, who combined with strong patriotic sentiment a moderation of statement and expressions of esteem and regard for the author of the disfavoured resolution that had the very best effect, and struck the keynote to the subsequent proceedings. Subjoined is a translation of the speech: In moving the resolution of condolence with her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the death of her second son you have just passed, I expressed my sense of the honour done me by my selection as President of this great and representative meeting. I must confess, however, that the pleasure I have in being thus honoured is alloyed by the feeling that many who are in hearty sympathy with this movement would have filled this position far more ably than myself. (No, no.)

For this reason I would have greatly hesitated before accepting the invitation of the committee to preside were it not that I am prominently identified with what is known by our opponents as the Aligarh party, to whom they attribute such dreadful things, that it is well that from the authoritative position of the chair, their false impressions and misrepresentations should be removed. In fact in the short time that can be spared for Presidential remarks, I can scarcely do more than give the death-blow to misapprehensions that exist regarding our attitude. For our case to be properly understood both by Government and the public at large, it is essential that our position should be made clear. In the first place it cannot be too strongly insisted that the idea that we are departing from the policy, we Mahomedans have consistently pursued for years past, is wholly inaccurate. We are not, as has been alleged, throwing aside the policy of which the late Sir Syed Ahmad was the eloquent exponent and originator, of refusing to be drawn into the vortex of political agitation. We too highly appreciate the blessings we receive from British rule to join with those who regularly meet to criticise and condemn whatever Government may do. We have never pretented that this general support of Government on our part is inconsistent with the making of respectful representations to Government. We believe in constitutional methods of giving expression to our views on questions that affect our community, and we never depart from these to concern ourselves with general political subjects. It has been alleged that the present agitation is a political one by those who charge us with forsaking our time-honoured policy, but we contend that this is not a correct description of our attitude, which is simply that of laying before Government a grievance which we respectfully submit has arisen in regard to our language consequent on the Resolution of April 18th last. When legislation is introduced into the supreme or provincial councils affecting the interests of any particular section of the community, it is customary for representations to be made to the Government thereon, and it is not often that these representations are characterized as political moves. It seems to me that the only reason why we are described as carrying on a political agitation, when that statement is not made in other cases, is that this movement has attained such very great proportions that many people fail to see that it corresponds exactly with smaller movements of the same kind on legislative or executive matters. The only difference is that instead of being a particular section or class, we are an entire community. On this point I have only one further observation to make. The best reply to those who say we are throwing aside the moderate principles laid down by the lamented Syed Ahmad is that we are adopting exactly the same methods of defending our language as those which he employed as far back as 1873. In that year there was reason to believe that the Hindus of the N.-W. Provinces intended to petition Government for the adoption of Deo-Nagri characters in Government offices and schools, and consequently Sir Syed Ahmad convened a meeting at Allahabad to appoint a Central Committee, of which he was selected Secretary, to defend the continued exclusive use of Urdu; branch Committees were formed in each district, and a very weighty circular against the pro-Nagri movement was prepared and issued by Sir Syed. If then Sir Syed thought it necessary to organize the Mahomedan community for the protection of Urdu, merely because the Hindus were contemplating the presentation of a petition to Government in favour of Deo-Nagri, how much more reason have we to take constitutional measures in defence of our language at a time when the local Government, without having heard our views, has passed orders calculated to do our mother tongue very grave injury.

THE INTENTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

While I make this assertion as to the effect of the Resolution, it is necessary that I should be no less emphatic in repudiating not only in my private capacity, but as representing Mahomedan feeling generally, the attribution of unworthy motives to Government respecting it. You are all well aware that some people have even alleged that these orders were issued with the object of benefitting one of the two great communities of this country, at the expense of the other, but our Lieutenant-Governor has shown a bias towards the Hindus. Now I can quite understand the attitude of those who, seeing our language attacked, have used expressions and made assertions which when the heat of controversy has passed away they would be the first to admit to have been unjustified; and that a hasty and imperfect consideration of the facts might lead some to the opinions I have referred to. But we have to look not at isolated orders which are shown by internal evidence to have been rather hastily decided on, but to the general tenor of an administration and to its policy, as a whole, to arrive at a fair and just conclusion regarding it. A very few moments consideration will convince you that, judged by this broader test the Resolution which we condemn was framed simply and solely with a view to meet the convenience of a large portion of the population of these Provinces. This is the conviction I have had on the subject from the first, as you will see if you will permit me to quote from the speech which I delivered at the Aligarh meeting on May 13th, which runs as follows :—

"As already pointed out in the preamble of the Resolution his Honor Sir Antony MacDonnell had no other object in view than that by the use of Nagri characters in plaints and applications a large majority of the Hindi-knowing population should be benefited. No other motive actuated his Honor at the time of the introduction of these orders. Consequently, if the agitation is to deserve success, we must always keep in view the conscientious and just motives of the Government and consider the Government free from the least suspicion of favouring the interests of one community in preference to those of another."

To that expression of opinion I unhesitatingly adhere, and I am convinced from the numerous opportunities I have had of discussing this question with the leaders of our community, no less than the rank and file, that the contrary opinion is upheld only by those Mahomedans who have not, from one reason or another, carefully studied this question. It comes in the main from those who are not sufficiently well-informed to understand that, wherever the British flag flies, it is the symbol of evenhanded justice, that in the hands of Sir Antony MacDonnell the maintenance of this underlying spirit of British is an assured certainty. I must again ask you to rule allow of a further quotation from my speech at Aligarh. It is as follows :—

"We Mahomedans are assured that no Government is so desirous at least to safeguard and promote the welfare and advancement of its subjects as the British. A century's experience has fully convinced us as to the just and unprejudiced administration of the British Government, and we are certain that the Government, in its administration of justice is never actuated by self-interest or partiality to a particular community. It has not to rule over a country of different nations, creeds and communities whose aims and interests very seldom coincide, and it is beyond the human power to frame laws so perfect as to admit of no complaint from any section of the people with regard to its own interests and circumstances. It is impossible that every section should find every rule favourable to its own requirements. The present Resolution of the Government is of the same character. We Mahomedans complain of its being too hard and injurious to our community and therefore object to its provisions."

No doubt we Mahomedans are behind other communities in India in the matter of education; but we possess other qualifications which may make us in time of crisis more useful to the Government than those who wield the pen; we may, owing to the limitations I have mentioned, be excluded to some extent from Government offices, but still our power to handle the sword is not altogether gone. We entertain a deep love for the Queen-Empress and rejoice in the blessings of her Majesty's benign rule, especially those of perfect civil and religious liberty. Consequently, should we (which God forbid) see any attack from the West upon India, we will be ready to shed our blood for the defence of her Majesty's crown with the same sincerity and devotion as we would have done when the subjects of sovereigns of our own faith. We will utilize our physical strength to the utmost against the enemies of the British crown. We can never think for a moment the Government will ever cease to have our best interests at heart. We sincerely trust that Government will safeguard our language and should they not do so it will be because of the persistent attac

have the consolation of knowing that we have given it a funeral worthy of its great place and dignity, and that we have fought for it by every constitutional means in our power, (This reference to the possible fate of Urdu brought tears to the eyes of many in the audience.)

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND MAHOMEDANS.

Our objection to the Resolution is not associated for a moment with any suspicion of the motives of Government, and hence it is a matter for great regret that his Honr., mistaking the sentiments expressed in a few letters to the press for those of the community as a whole has come to the conclusion that we do entertain these feelings, and he has deemed it necessary to publicly defend himself from the charge of having "leant unfairly towards Hindus against Mahomedans." Now we are quite as much convinced as his Honor that no such intention has actuated his policy. At the same time it cannot be denied that the Mahomedans do feel that during Sir Antony's tenure of office they have not received so large a share of appointments to the public service as has been the case under his predecessors in the Lieutenant-Governorship. It must not for a moment be supposed, however, that this view is connected in any way with the Urdu Defence movement, for it prevailed even before the Hindu deputation brought the language question to the notice of his Honor in 1898. Within two years of his Honor's advent into these provinces, the same complaint was made. In support of the statement I will quote from an article by the present Principal of the M. A. O. College, Mr. Theodore Morrison, printed in the Aligarh Institute Gazette, dated October 1897, under the heading "Mahomedans and the Government Service." At the outset Mr. Morrison says:—"The Mussalmans seem to apprehend that the policy of the Government of the N.-W. P. has been altered unfavourably to them since Sir Antony MacDonnell assumed the direction of Government and I have received several letters from private Mahomedan friends complaining of the change of policy stayed to have taken place and urging me to make some demonstration on behalf of the community."

In the speech at Benares to which I have referred his Honor laid down the following principles regulating the distribution of Government appointments:—

"Spect to the general rule that the best man for an important post should get it irrespective of creed or race, Mahomedans could not fairly claim more than three appointments for every five appointments going to Hindus. Any such rule as that, however, could not be always or universally applied, and could not be always oruniversally applied, and recognised Mahomedan claims to a greater extent than on such a principle might be defensible."

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S POLICY.

Now I am sure that no one present will dispute the wisdom or justice of the principle that the selection of Government appointees should depend on the competence of the respective candidates. It is to be regretted that in the matter of higher education our community should be inferior to Hindus, and that they should have four graduates to our one. But there are other factors besides that of success in passing a particular educational test to be considered in the allotment of Government appointments between the two communities, factors which no Government can afford to overlook or neglect. It is essential and in accordance with the traditional policy of the British Government that both communities should be represented with some degree of equality in numbers in the public service. In his time Sir Auckland Colvin observed the rule of equality between the two communities, notwithstanding the numerical preponderance of the Hindus. The latter complained of this. But the basis on which this strict equality was sought by Government was explained in a speech delivered by Sir Auckland towards the close of his administration in the following words:—

"A local Government, as you are aware, has the privilege of making certain recommendations to the Viceroy, with a view to obtaining titles of distinction for those who in its opinion merit them. It has also the power of direct appointment annually of a certain number of Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars. How has this power been exercised during the last five years in the United Provinces? Twenty-eight men have received titles of distinction of whom fourteen were Mahomedans and fourteen Hindus; twenty-six men have been made by the Government deputy-collectors, of whom sixteen were Hindus and ten Mahomedans; fifteen men have been appointed tahsildars, of whom nine were Mahomedans and six Hindus; thirty-three Mahomedans in all, against thirty-six Hindus. It may be said that as the Hindus in these Provinces are more numerous than the Mahomedans, preference or distinction should be granted in numerical proportion. But if we lose out of sight the vast masses of the agricultural population and take into consideration only the classes to whom, in such matters, considerations is limited, the disproportion almost wholly disappears. I have referred to this criticism because, as I have said, it is concerned with the discharge of my public duties."

Now the case is completely reversed: instead of complaints by Hindus of the exercise of Government patronage making a public defence of the policy pursued necessary on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Auckland's successor has to meet a similar criticism from the Mahomedans themselves. I am quite sure that no Mahomedan in these Provinces ever thought that Sir Auckland was actuated by any but the fairest and most just considerations in the bestowal of his patronage, and we have no right merely because the boot is on the other leg to think otherwise regarding our present Lieutenant-Governor. At the same time we cannot but regret that his Honor has not in the exercise of his judgment been able to follow what we regard as the sound principle laid down by his predecessor, that in deciding the proportion to be observed between the Mahomedan and Hindu appointees, the vast masses of the agricultural population should be eliminated from consideration as not belonging to the classes directly concerned. Human nature being what it is we shall probably have a repetition of these complaints from the one side or the other during successive Lieutenant-Governorships, and he will be a happy ruler who will steer so moderate a course between the two sides in this unending controversy as to gain the approval of both. However this may be, the point I desire to emphasise is, that it is only an infinitesimal and narrow-minded minority in our community which regards Sir Antony with any other feelings than those of admiration, respect and gratitude. We may and do regret that we do not obtain all the patronage we could desire, but this does not blind us to the fact—we should be most ungrateful if it did—that we owe to his Honor many benefits of a most important character. I need only detain you by mentioning one of them—the keen interest which Sir Antony evinces in the affairs of the M. A. O. College. At the critical moment in its history after the death of Sir Syed, his Honor's intervention, it is not too much to say, was the principal cause of our being able to weather the storm. He would fully deserve the undying gratitude of the whole Mahomedan community for generations to come had he done nothing else for us than save from untimely disintegration an institution which, as the Principal says in his repot for 1899-1900, "is growing day by day more truly the hope and pride of the Musalmans of Northern India."

WHAT DOES THE RESOLUTION MEAN?

I have spent considerable time in clearing the issues before us of extraneous considerations, and it does not become me to take up your time by anything approaching even a general examination of the Resolution itself. The task of commending the various resolutions that are to be moved to your support has been entrusted to able hands, and in the speeches that are to follow every aspect of these orders of Government will be dealt with. All I wish to say is that, what I have done on your behalf in clearing the ground and showing exactly where we stand in this agitation, needs to be done by the authorities respecting the Resolution of April 15th last. The fact is that no one seems to quite understand what it means, and a great deal of the controversy it has aroused has been caused by disputed interpretations. The Mahomedans cannot be accused of factious, hair-spliting as to its meaning, when the two highest judicial authorities in these provinces have come to diametrically opposite decisions thereon. No more striking proof could be given of the uncertain position in which the real meaning of the Resolution stands at present than the divergent rulings of the Allahabad High Court and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. The former high authority has decided that the expression "petition" contained in the Resolution applies to "plaints and written statements," while the latter authority (which it must be remembered was consulted before the Resolution was framed) has ruled that plaints and written statements are not so included. And the divergence of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the Resolution may be carried still further. It may reasonably be interpreted as confined to giving permission for the optional use of the Nagri character in petitions and complaints presented by those familiar with that character alone and not to include petitions or other documents presented through the medium of legal practitioners. In support of this view his Honor's speech at Benares may be quoted. His Honour said:—

"What would be thought of a man who would prohibit the use of Hindi in oral complaints or representations to the authorities? And if the prohibition of Hindi in oral representations would be preposterous, how can its prohibition in written representations be defended."

Now if this is all that was intended by the Resolution, and we had an authoritative statement from Government to that effect, our opposition would be at an end. We are not so bigoted and bound down by racial feelings as to resist an order intended to meet the case of persons understanding only the Nagri character who desire to present their petitions in person with the object of saving the expense and trouble of going to a professional man to have their petitions written in the court character. This would be nothing more than a reasonable concession to the needs of a portion of the population. But the reason for the concession entirely disappears if the rules allow the intervention of professional aid; for all the licensed petition-writers and members of the legal profession practicing in the courts of these Provinces are bound to be familiar with the Urdu character and language. But it is not alone on the question of the right to use Nagri when professional aid is procured that this hastily-framed Resolution is open to various interpretations. As you are well aware the preamble thereto expressly states that the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to raise the question of language as distinct from that of character, and that he does not contemplate altering the court language of these Provinces. But the amendment made in clause 3 of paragraph 4 of the Resolution on the suggestion of the Government of India does most distinctly raise the question of language. The original rule made a knowledge of both the Nagri and Persian character an essential of ministerial appointments; in its amended form it demands a knowledge of the Hindi as well as of the Urdu language. That so important a change should have been made in the operative portion of the Resolution, and one which is at variance with the preamble affords conclusive proof that the whole subject has been dealt with hastily and without due consideration. We have every right not only to put our views before Government as to the injurious effect the Resolution will have upon our much-loved language if this interpretation of it is to stand good, but we are also justified in appealing to his Honor to have an authoritative pronouncement made by means of an entirely new Resolution as to what it really intended. If our language is assailed, we should be false to our history and to our traditions did we not respectfully protest. On this point I need only quote a remark of Sir Syed in the circular which as, I have already mentioned, he issued on the subject of our then threatened language in 1873. Our late lamented leader said:—"The adoption of the Nagri character and Hindi language would greatly injure educated Musalmans in both official and private life. It would in fact be the greatest injury they could suffer except deprivation of their religion." Should the correct interpretation be the much more limited one to which I referred a few moments ago, we shall not be prepared to further contest a Resolution which does not prejudice Urdu as the court character and language, and which only is intended to meet the very exceptional cases in which poor men knowing only Nagri are their own lawyers.

I have only to say in conclusion, that I am grateful for the kind reception you have accorded me and to bespeak your close attention to the remarks of others who are to address you. My work as President will be light if you do this, and the meeting will have all the greater weight if our proceedings are marked by the courtesy and sobriety of language which it is always our endeavour to observe on the rare occasions on which we find it necessary to lay before Government our opinions on public questions. (Loud and prolonged applause.

The President then moved from the chair the following resolution which was seconded by Nawab Mehdi Hasan Nawab Faiez Jung and unanimously carried.

While this meeting in assembled to protest against the Language Resolution of April 18th last, it emphatically dissociates itself from any sympathy with, or concurrence in, assertions that have been made that the said Resolution was intended to promote the interest of one community to the disadvantage of another, and is convinced that his Honor Sir Antony MacDonnell was actuated in issuing it solely by the intention to benefit the convenience of the Hindi-knowing population though it cannot show the view that any such beneficial results will follow.

The meeting re-assembled, after an interval for breakfast, to deal with as many as ten resolutions remaining on the agenda, and as each of them was the subject of two, three and sometimes four speeches it was found impossible to get through them before the meeting separated at 5-30, although a time limit was imposed, and consequently a third session was held on Sunday morning when the business was completed this final sitting lasting four hours. The enthusiasm was well maintained throughout and the several resolutions already given were passed with acclamation.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST AND FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Draoup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. William Fleisher, District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, prosecuted one George Alfred D'Penah on charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant and of falsification of accounts under Sections 408 and 477 respectively of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Railway Company, while Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, in his information, stated that the accused was a ticket collector in the employ of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, at Grant Road Station, and as such was on duty at the Grant Road Station on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd December, 1899. On the 20th July last, Mr. Fleisher received from the Company's Audit Office at Ajmere an excess fare receipt No. 3903, dated the 23rd December, 1899, in the handwriting of the accused, which was initialled by him and which purported to show that accused had received on that day from the holder of a third class ticket, No. 13 a passenger by the Jammu mail, which was timed to leave Grant Road Station at 9-20 p.m. the sum of Rs. 9-5, being the difference between the third and second class fare from Grant Road to Bhownagar. On comparing the said receipt with the counterfoil, complainant found that the counterfoil purported to represent that the sum of Rs. 0-0-9 had been received on that day, from a third class passenger for having travelled between Colaba and Grant Road Station without a ticket by the train leaving the latter station, at 8-16 p.m. Mr. Fleisher further found from the counterfoil receipt book that five receipts for excess fares had been granted on the same date, all of which, with one exception, had been written by the accused, the total amount received in respect of the the same being Rs. 11-7-3. This amount, which included the sum of Re. 0-0-9 in lieu of Rs. 9-5-0 was handed over to a booking clerk, named Motiram Kirparam, as appeared from his acknowledgment endorsed on the counterfoil. On the 24th July Mr. Fleisher had an interview with the accused in the presence of Mr. Dosabhoy, Dadobhoy, the Grant Road station-master, and pointed out the discrepancy between the receipt and its counterfoil and questioned the accused whether the entries in them were in his handwriting. On the accused admitting that they were the complainant asked him whether he could account for the discrepancy. The accused answered that at the train time there was a lot of confusion and hurry, and he might not have entered the particulars in the counterfoil at the time and afterwards might have forgotten the item, and have entered just the nine pies. Mr. Fleisher further questioned him as to what he did with the Rs. 9-5, that he ought to have had for the receipt, when he replied that it might have been taken up by the passenger, while he (accused) was busy in writing. The complainant further said that the sum of Rs. 9-5 was the correct sum chargeable for the difference between third and second class single for a passenger travelling from the Grant Road Station to Bhownagar and the sum of Rs. 0-0-9 was the correct sum chargeable for a single third class fare from Colaba to Grant Road Station, when no penalty was enforced for travelling without a ticket.

Mr. Fleisher, examined by Mr. Bayley gave evidence, which was similar to the statement made by him in the information.

Mr. Spencer reserved the cross-examination of the witness and the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August, 1900.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Fort Head quarters, from 4 to 6 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

2. The following Extract from General Orders Military Department at Simla the 10th August, 1900, is published for information.

No 828—Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Lieutenant William Maxwell resigned his commission.

No 836—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provision of clause 132 India Army Circular of 1895.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Gunner F Barditt.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21th August, 1900.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company:—No. 4856 Vol D Clabby.

By Order,
R. W. L. Dunlop, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1900.

1. Members are requested to send to Head Quarters as early as possible for Saddlery Swords and Accoutrements.

2. There will be firing at 7 a.m. on Tuesday 28th instant, as previously arranged during the monsoons.

3. There will be a route march on Wednesday 29th instant, staring at 7 a.m. particulars will be circulated in the course of the week.

4. There will be Sword and Carbine drill in the Town Hall for all members every Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. until further orders.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

GREAVES COTTON AND CO.

THE annual ordinary general meetings of the following five Joint Stock Companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, were held yesterday afternoon, at the offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. John B. Greaves, chairman of the board of directors presided. The meeting of the Imperial Cotton Mills Company was postponed to this afternoon, owing to the want of a quorum. The directors reports which we give below, were adopted and the recommendations made therein were confirmed:—

EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1900. The year under report has been an unsatisfactory one owing to the continued pressure of the heavy stock of yarn for disposal in the China markets, where rates have ruled extremely low; to the shortness of the Indian cotton crop, with simultaneous plague and famine in the country; and to the extra cost of production. Early in October last it was apparent that some steps would be necessary to curtail the output of yarn, and the Company's Mills have worked short time, latterly thirty-two hours per week. At the time of writing, satisfactory rains have fallen in India, and your directors hope for propitious crops which ought to ensure local demand for yarn. Affairs in China are still in a critical state, though judging from a slight advance in yarn prices more confidence is being exhibited by merchants, and it is hoped this may continue. Your company has unsold yarn lying in China at Shanghai and Hongkong, but your directors are advised that there is no great fear of any loss from local disturbances. Altogether the outlook is not cheerful, especially for the next few months, and your directors intend closing down the mill for a time, when current stocks of cotton are consumed (probably in October after the rains), unless there is some beneficial change in the markets. With fair cotton crops and peace in China your directors are sanguine that there is a better time ahead for Indian Cotton mills. The stocks held by the company are as usual, valued on the 30th June—since then values have somewhat appreciated. The amount shewn in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been paid since the date of accounts. The result of the year's working is a loss of Rs. 94,594-3-2 on working account, to which must be added Rs. 1,61,199 for depreciation charge, making a total of Rs. 2,55,793-3-2 to be transferred to the debit of the profit and loss account which will now stand at Rs. 4,16,154-14-11 in debit. The company's premises including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 33 36,150 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. D. Inverarity, having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. A. H. Payne was invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. D. Gostling and J. D. Inverarity retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for reelection.

JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1900. The year under report has been an unsatisfactory one, owing to the continued pressure of the heavy stock of yarn for disposal in the China markets, where rates have ruled extremely low; to the shortness of the Indian cotton crop, with simultaneous plague and famine in the country; and to the extra cost of production. Early in October last it was apparent that some steps would be necessary to curtail the out-put of yarn, and the Company's mill has worked short time, latterly thirty-two hours per week. At the time of writing, satisfactory rains have fallen in India, and your directors hope for propitious crops which ought to ensure local demand for yarn. Affairs in China are still in a critical state, though judging from a slight advance in yarn prices, more confidence is being exhibited by merchants, and it is hoped this may continue. Your company has unsold yarn lying in China at Shanghai and Hongkong, but your directors are advised that there is no great fear of any loss from local disturbances. Altogether the outlook is not cheerful, especially for the next few months, and your directors intend closing down the mill for a time, when current stocks of cotton are consumed (probably in October after the rains), unless there is some beneficial change in the markets. With fair cotton crops and peace in China your directors are sanguine that there is a better time ahead for Indian cotton mills. The stocks held by the company are as usual, valued on the 30th June—since then values have somewhat appreciated. The amount shewn in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been paid since the date of accounts. The result of the years working is a profit of Rs. 31,995-3-9 but a there is a debit charge of Rs. 42,501 for depreciation, the nett result is a loss of Rs. 10,505-12-3 which your directors meet by transfer from Reserve Fund. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 (ten) per cent. per annum, which will come wholly out of the reserve fund provided to meet such contingency. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,84,200 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J.D. Inverarity having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. A.H, Payne was invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. D. Inverarity retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlmen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1900 The year under report has been an unsatisfactory one owing to the continued pressure of the heavy stock of yarn for disposal in the China markets, where rates have ruled extremely low; to the shortness of the Indian cotton crop, with simultaneous plague and famine in the country; and to the extra cost of production. Early in October last it was apparent that some steps would be necessary to curtail the output of yarn, and the Company's mill has worked short time, latterly thirty-two hours per week. At the time of writing, satisfactory rains have fallen in India, and your directors hope for propitious crops, which ought to ensure local demand for yarn. Affairs in China are still in a critical state, though judging from a slight advance in yarn prices, more confidence is being exhibited by merchants, and it is hoped this may continue. Your company has unsold yarn lying in China at Shanghai and Hongkong, but your directors are advised that there is no great fear of any loss from local disturbances. Altogether the outlook is not cheerful, especially for the next few months, and your directors intend closing down the mill for a time, when current stocks of cotton are consumed (probably in October after the rains), unless there is some beneficial change in the markets. With fair cotton crops and peace in China, your directors are sanguine that there is a better time ahead for Indian cotton mills. The stocks held by the company are as usual, valued on the 30th June—since then values have somewhat appreciated. The amount shown in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been paid since the date of accounts. The result of the years working is a profit of Rs. 83,237 for depreciation, the nett result is a loss of Rs. 90,714-11-9, which your directors meet by transfer from Reserve Fund. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. per annum, which will come wholly out of the Reserve Fund provided to meet such contingency. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 18,81,600 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. D. Inverarity and James Moore having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. A. H. Payne was invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. D. Inverarity and James Moore retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1900. The year under report has been an unsatisfactory one, owing to the continued pressure of the heavy stock of yarn for disposal in the China markets where rates have ruled extremely low; to the shortness of the Indian cotton crop with simultaneous plague and Famine in the country; and to the extra cost of production. Early in October last it was apparent that some steps would be necessary to curtail the output of yarn, and the Company's mill has worked short time, latterly thirty-two hours per week. At the time of writing, satisfactory rains have fallen in India, and your directors hope for propitious crops which ought to ensure local demand for yarn. Affairs in China are still in a critical state, though judging from a slight advance in yarn prices, more confidence is being exhibited by merchants, and it is hoped this may continue. Your company has unsold yarn lying in China at Shanghai and Hongkong, but your directors are advised that there is no great fear of any loss from local disturbances. Altogether the outlook is not cheerful, especially for the next few months, and your directors intend closing down the mill for a time, when current stocks of cotton are consumed (probably in October after the rains), unless there is some beneficial change in the markets. With fair cotton crops and peace in China your directors are sanguine that there is a better time ahead for Indian cotton mills. The stocks held by the company are as usual, valued on the 30th June—since then values have somewhat appreciated. The amount shown in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been paid since the date of accounts. The result of the years working is a profit of Rs. 83,237 for depreciation, the nett result is a loss of Rs. 90,714-11-9, which your directors meet by transfer from Reserve Fund. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. per annum, which will come wholly out of the Reserve Fund provided to meet such contingency. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 18,81,600 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. D. Inverarity and James Moore having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. A. H. Payne was invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. R. Gilbert retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1900. The year under report has been an unsatisfactory one owing to the continued pressure of the heavy stock of yarn for disposal in the China markets, where rates have ruled extremely low; to the shortness of the Indian cotton crop, with simultaneous plague and famine in the country; and to the extra cost of production. Early in October last it was apparent that some steps would be necessary to curtail the output of yarn, and the Company's mill has worked short time, latterly thirty-two hours per week. At the time of writing, satisfactory rains have fallen in India, and your directors hope for propitious crops which ought to ensure local demand for yarn. Affairs in China are still in a critical state, though judging from a slight advance in yarn prices more confidence is being exhibited by merchants, and it is hoped this may continue. Your company has unsold yarn lying in China at Shanghai and Hongkong, but your directors are advised that there is no great fear of any loss from local disturbances. Altogether the outlook is not cheerful, especially for the next few months, and your directors intend closing down the mill for a time when current stocks of cotton are consumed (probably in October after the rains) unless there is some beneficial change in the markets. With fair cotton crops and peace in China your directors are sanguine that there is better time ahead for Indian Cotton mills. The stocks held by the company are as usual, valued on the 30th June—since then values have somewhat appreciated. The amount shown in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been paid since the date of accounts. The result of the years working is a profit of Rs. 31,995-3-9 but a there is a debit charge of Rs. 42,501 for depreciation, the nett result is a loss of Rs. 10,505-12-3 which your directors meet by transfer from Reserve Fund. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 (ten) per cent. per annum, which will come wholly out of the reserve fund provided to meet such contingency. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,84,200 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J.D. Inverarity having proceeded to Europe, Mr. H. A.H, Payne was invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. D. Inverarity retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* August 23.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr John Livingstone has been appointed to be the Medical Officer qualified to issue Bills of health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr W G West, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of those duties.

Dr F J H Martin M R C S Eng L R C P Lond has been appointed to be the Medical Officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr J Livingstone with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of those duties.

Major J S Ashby First Asst Political Resident Aden has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Mahadeo Chintaman Kulkar Mamlatdar taluka Pimpalner and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Khandesh to pass sentences of whipping.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain G C Sartorius 15th Bombay Infty to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar in addition to his Military duties vice Capt S M Edwardes.

Capt Sartorius is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednagar Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Sartorius under Sec 22 of the said Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Capt Sartorius to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

Rao Saheb Narayan Govind Chapekar acting Second Class Subordinate Judge Borsad in the district of Kaira is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr A E Cumming City Magistrate Karachi has been allowed by H M's Secy of state for India an extension for two months on medical certificate of furlough for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr A E L Emanuel I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the First Class in the Dists of Ahmedabad with additional power specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar to exercise the powers contemplated in Section 8 (9) of the Act:—Mr E Percival I C S, Rao Bahadur N K Pendse and Rao Bahadur R N Joglekar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G E Marjoribanks to act as Divisional Forest Officer North Thana pending further orders.

Mr R S Pearson Divisional Forest Officer West Khandesh was in charge of the East Khandesh Division in addition to his own duties from 20th May to 25th June 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Wilkins to be Asst Collr Dharwar.

Mr J Ghosal I C S Asst Collr Kolaba is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days.

The Hon Mr J K Spence C S I C S has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from the 25th Aug 1900.

Mr G V Natho Assistant Supt Konkan Revenue Survey is allowed furlough for two years.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E McDonald Asst to the Collector of Income Tax for the Town and Island of Bombay is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ramchandra Balkrishna Mahadeshwar to act as Assistant Collr of Income Tax Bombay during the absence of Mr C E McDonald on leave or pending further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H M Paige to be Professor of Chemistry and Geology and to act as Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering in the College of Science Poona.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr H Coghill M R C S L R C P to officiate as Civil Surgeon Karwar pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr C Christy to officiate as Civil Surgeon Ahmednagar pending further orders.

Capt K W Kirkday I M S is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon Aden in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to replace the services of Capt H M Moore I M S and Captain R H Price I M S at the disposal of the Govt of India.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE)

Major W B Bannerman M D I M S has been granted privilege leave of absence in India for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Asst Surgn Maganlal Motiram Mody have been replaced at the disposal of the Surgeon General with the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 3rd Aug 1900.

Dr G W Lewis is appointed Special Port Health Officer Karachi vice Captain W G Richards I M S

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side

The Honble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant privilege leave to Mr A K Oliver Master and Registrar in Equity Commissioner and Taxing Master of the High Court for three months.

Appellate Side.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Jehangir Kershaspji Dadachanji B A LL B as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to issue to Messrs Krishnaji Jivaji Hublikar and Ramkrishna Atmaram Gupte Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Dharwar and Thana Districts respectively as the respective District Judges may assign to them.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Northern Division

Mr H L Painter I C S assumed charge of the office of Asst Collr in charge of Mahad Taluka in the Kaira Dist in addition to his own duties as Personal Asst to the Commissioner N D on the 28th July in the afternoon and relinquished charge of the latter appointment in the afternoon of the 7th instant.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 21st August 1900 were published in yesterday's Government "Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 20th, 19 feet against 15 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week throughout the district except in Johi and Dadu talukas, maximum 2 inches 33 cents as Shahbandar, minimum 15 cents at Tatta. Kharif cultivation in "barani" tracts still progressing. Standing crops thriving. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of food-grains at Karachi stationary.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 11 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Rain during week in five talukas, maximum 85 cents at Naushahro Abro, minimum 10 cents at Larkhana. Kharif crops prospering, and rabi ploughing commenced in three talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of wheat 12, of rice 9, and of bajri 13 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week in nine talukas, maximum 3 inches 5 cents at Tando Alahyar, average 1 inch 19 cents. Kharif crops thriving. Cattle in fair condition in seven talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 9 to 12, of bajri from 9 to 11, and of jowari from 9 to 14 seers per rupee. Price of karbi rvaying from 3 annas to 1 rupee and of green grass from 3 annas to 8 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 65 cents at Jacobabad on 13th, 13 cents on 12th at Shahdadpur, and drizzling on 13th and 14th at Thul. Til crops injured by insects in Jacobabad and Thul talukas. Jowari crops slightly damaged by insects at Kandkot; otherwise kharif crops flourishing. Deficiency of water at the tails of Eden ex Begari, Sirwah and Sukkur canal and its branches and at the tails of Kurshah and Eden ex Ghar canal. Crops suffering slightly owing to deficiency of water at the tails of Kurshah and Eden ex Begari canal. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of jowari 11 seers 1 chatak, of bajri 10 seers 11 chataks, of wheat 10 seers 8 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 1 chatak per rupee. Price of dry karbi stationary.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 1 inch 52 cents at Umarkot, 52 cents at Mirpur, 5 inches 74 cents at Nagar, 1 inch 83 cents at Mithi, 2 inches 73 cents at Dipla, and 4 inches 55 cents at Chachra. Prices of rice and bajri 21 and 28 at Khipra, 15 and 19 at Nagar, 17 and 20 at Mithi, and 18 and 18 lbs. per rupee at Dipla. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 13th August 1900). —Rain during week, maximum 8 inches 21 cents at Parantij, minimum 3 inches 73 cents at Ahmedabad; for season maximum 21 inches 98 cents at Parantij, minimum 11 inches 67 cents at Ahmedabad. Sowing of jowari, cotton and bajri in progress. Standing crops in good condition except in Modasa Petha, where insects called katras have made their appearance. Condition of agricultural stock good. Condition of cattle improving. Green grass sufficient. Prices of food-grains fluctuating. Price of jowari 8 seers 20 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 9 seers per rupee. Price of dry grass and jowari 26 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 8 inches 23 cents at Kalol, minimum 3 inches 8 cents at Dohad; for season maximum 18 inches 87 cents at Godhra, minimum 12 inches 61 cents at Jhalod. Late-sown bajri slightly damaged by excessive rain. Standing crops doing well. Fodder supply ample. Prices of food-grains falling. Price of bajri 6 1-2 and of maize 8 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 20th August 1900).—Rain during week 6 inches 3 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 9 inches 79 cents at Borsad, minimum 3 inches 48 cents at Kapadvanj; for season 17 inches 3 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 26 inches 9 cents at Borsad, minimum 9 inches 47 cents at Kapadvanj. Sowing of jowari and bajri in progress. Transplantation of rice and bavto commenced in Matar and Thasra talukas. Young seedlings in fair condition. Break in rainfall wanted generally. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock improving. Average price of wheat 7 1-4, of rice 8 1-10, of bajri 7 1-10, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 8 inches 9 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 10 inches 87 cents at Amod, minimum 5 inches 35 cents at Ankleswar; for season 23 inches 30 cents at Broach, maximum 28 inches 9 cents at Amod, minimum 18 inches 10 cents at Jambusar. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations resumed in some talukas owing to the break in the rainfall. Green grass available. Condition of fodder supply good. Condition of agricultural stock somewhat improved. Prices of food-grains steady.

Surat.—Rain during week throughout the district, 55 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 13 inches 25 cents at Pardi, minimum 3 inches 2 cents at Chorasi; for season 29 inches 50 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 80 inches 96 cents at Pardi, minimum 20 inches 80 cents at Olpad. Transplantation of rice seedlings completed in Bardoli and Jalalpor talukas and in progress in other talukas. Weeding operations commenced in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. Crops suffering on account of excessive rain in Pardi taluka. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 17th and 18th: total of week 1·61 inches, total to date 59·48 inches, being 4·36 inches above average. Temperature normal on 15th, abnormal temperature 1° warm on 16th, 19th, 20th and 21st, and 2° warm on 17th and 18th. Vapour in air excessive through

PURELY PERSONAL.

An East-end correspondent tells the following quaint little story of the Prince of Wales. Only those practically acquainted with the working of the great "Pauper's Palaces" in this City of the Poor, he writes, are aware of the number of strictly unofficial visits to these institutions which the Prince pays in the course of a year—very often quite 'incognito," so far as the Press and the inmates are concerned. He always makes, on these occasions, a point of quietly questioning the old people about their treatment, and of giving their complaints the fairest of hearings. Once, when, like the good Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, the Prince was thus engaged amongst the poorest of his future subjects, he had an amusing experience with a type of man of which every great workhouse contains a specimen—the incurable grumbler of the establishment.

When asked by the Prince if he had any complaints to make, the old fellow reeled off a long series, with mechanical surliness born of long habit. Then, eyeing the Prince—of whose identity he was wholly ignorant—with grim resignation, he shook his head and added: "I 'ave already complained over an' over again to your predecessor in orfice, but to no purpose; bimself and the master were all one—thick as thieves, in fact. I 'opes you'll be more honest an' do your duty without fear or favour, an' Gawd bless yer!" He had evidenly mistaken the Heir to the Throne for an inspector from the Local Government Board!

If anything could add additional gloom and pathos to the assassination of King Humbert it would be the fact that he has met his death at his beloved Monza. As soon as Parliament prorogued it was the invariable custom for the King and Queen of Italy to leave the intolerably hot and trying air of Rome for the freshness and beauty of their estate near the little quaint Milanese town. And during the months of July and August any visitor to Monza might see King Humbert driving in a low country cart, like any private gentleman, through the narrow streets of the picturesque little village.

Undoubtedly, the happiest hours of King Humberts life were those he spent at Monza Castle, for there relieved from the routine of Government he found so irksome he could give full play to his love of agriculture and gardening. The park is one of the largest in Italy, and was originally planned and laid out by Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy under Napoleon I. It is inexpressibly sad to think of the King meeting his death amid surroundings in which he tried to forget his kingship and to become a simple, genial, gossipy neighbour for his acquaintances and his people.

The thoughts of the world are arrested by the terrible tragedy of which the unfortunate King was the victim; but the hearts of the world turn in sympathy to the mourning Queen Margherita. It will be remembered how as a young bride she was present at what may be called (if the flippant expression can be excused) a rehearsal of this last terrible act. She was in the carriage when the half-crazy cook Passananate dashed at the King with an open knife the year after his accession. The Queen, sustained such a serious nervous shock on that occasion that may say she never afterwards showed the bright insouciance which was hers as a girl in a marked degree.

"As a Piedmontese," wrote Count Paul Vasili, "he is a perfect gentleman, a brilliant cavalry officer, serious and grave, detesting frivolity. The King has a horror of brag, exaggeration and superlative epithets. Humbert I., both as Crown Prince and as King, has always been in the habit of carefully perusing all the papers, so as to keep himself *au courant* of public opinion. His Majesy, however, never takes up a book. Like his forefathers, he knows nothing of political philsophy; to compensate for this void in his mental temperament he is a singularly upright man, and gifted with rare good sense. The King's waiting-room and the Queen's boudoir are separated by a passage, in which is heard about every minute 'Marguerite!'—for his Majesty consults his fair consort about everything, has aprofound respect for her character, and is tenderly attached to her."

Sir David Richmond one of the two business men selected for the South African Hospitals Commission is a typical representative of the hard-headed successful self-made Scotsman. It is no small honour this out of the thousands of able energetic men who have secured the lion's share of the world's trade for our country (writes a Glasgow correspondent) to be chosen as one of the two preeminently gifted with "sound common-sense." Sir David is in the prime of life, having been born in Perthshire fifty-seven years ago. He is a sturdy-looking black-bearded sold man, fearless of sound judgment and having no sympathy with faddists. He has been Lord Provost of Glasgow, and it has been truly said that that great city is so well governed that its Chief Magistrate filling the onerous position satisfactorily, as Sir David did, would be fit to occupy almost any other administrative or trying post.

It is understood that his nomination to the Hospitals Commission was due to Sir William Arrol, who would have made an ideal member himself had it not been for his political connections. Mr. Balfour, it is stated, consulted Sir William as to the selection of a man with all the qualities required by Lord Roberts, and he strongly recommended the ex-Lord Provost. The appointment is one that is thoroughly endorsed in the North. Sir David is perhaps, not a model of suavity and gentleness; if he has faults, they lie in a certain hauteur and sense of his own undoubted ability. At a banquet, for instance, at which he is among the speakers, instead of joining in the general merriment, you will see him with arm on the table, head resting on his hand, and with a fixed look brooding on his coming speech as one of the events of the evening. But with all this the wisdom of his advice is admitted on all hands. When the news of his appointment reached him Sir David was engaged in his favourite occupation of trout-fishing at Black Mount, the Marquis of Breadalbane's private loch.

Many pleasant tales are told of the domestic life of the Royal pair (writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" in a character sketch which written as it was within an hour or so of the receipt of the sad news, can only be described as a brilliant journalistic "tour de force)." King Humbert's hair went white quite suddenly, and no argument of the Queen's would persuade him to dye it. She accordingly sent for a large supply of the newest hair-dye from Paris, and left it, with instructions for its use, in the King's dressing-room. He said nothing, but a day or two later the Queen's favourite poodle ran into her room, no longer a marvel of whiteness, but as black as hair-dye could make it! The Queen's one failing is a tendency to dressiness, with the inevitable attendant extravagance. One Christmas morning she found a complete pile of milliners' and dressmakers' bills, receipted, beneath her table-napkin. There was no other present, and the hint is said to have told.

Outside service circles (writes a correspondent) it is known to but few that Major Rimington spent some months before the war in spying about the country under cover of being horses. The Boers knew he was a spy, and he knew that they knew it, for he found it impossible to hide his identity. He said that he often met military men doing the same business; for instance, he would see a friend of his, an old major, coasting down a hill on a bicycle in a tourists costume, with perhaps a false moustache and slightly added to in bulk. But the major studied the Boer tactics, and learnt many very splendid lessons from them, which he afterwards successfully put into practice. One important thing he learnt was the urgent necessity of allowing his officers a certain amount of initiative; they must have intelligence and common-sence, and be allowed to use it. Whenever he sees, a very capable non-commissioned officer, he never hesitates to give him a commission, regardless of form. And thus it is, remarks my correspondent, that the Rimington scouts are the invaluable body of men they are in South Africa.

Major Rimington is tall, long limbed, long faced, sinewy, full of nerve and vivacity, with a dark moustache, closely cropped hair, and a very sunburnt complexion. He is a very clever draughtsman, and can at a moments notice sketch himself or his friends—in fact, he has at times acted as war artist to some of the leading illustrated papers. He is every thing the average cavalry officer is not; he has a gentle sympathetic voice, is quite without swagger, and hates artificial show of any sort. He loves the society of men, and is emphatically what Sam Johnson would have called a "clubable man." There is a camaraderie between the major and his officers that is rarely seen with the regulars. But this does not affect the good discipline he secures. On the contrary, it enhances it.

White and Sound Teeth.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.)

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

HAJEE ALI JAN MAHOMED vs. APAJEE SADASHIV DONGREY.

The plaintiff brought this suit to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Manker and Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. N. M. Cama appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Robertson and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for the defendant.

In his plaint the plaintiff stated that he was a Government contractor and dealer in chunam. On the 5th January 1899, the defendant took the head constable of Bandora to a superintendent of police in Bombay and laid certain information before him, in consequence of which the defendant maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, caused the plaintiff and his son Abu to be arrested and taken to the police station in fetters, where they were detained for two hours in that state, and afterwards placed before the superintendent, who found that the defendant and the head constable had obtained the order for the arrest of the plaintiff and his son upon misrepresentation; and he thereupon released them on bail. On the following day the plaintiff and his son were placed before the third Presidency Magistrate who, after recording evidence, ordered them to be discharged. Owing to such wrongful arrest, the plaintiff had suffered considerably in mind and reputation, and claimed Rs. 10,000 by way of damages from the defendant.

In his written statement of defence, the defendant denied that he took the head constable of Bandora to the police in Bombay, or that he laid any information before them, in consequence of which the plaintiff and his son were arrested in the manner mentioned in the plaint. The fact was that the defendant informed the chief constable of Bandora of a theft of lime-stone belonging to him, and gave him certain information on which the chief constable made an investigation. Some days afterwards the chief constable asked the defendant to accompany the head constable to Bombay to point out the plaintiff, which he accordingly did. Defendant had no hand in the proceedings before the Bombay police or before the Presidency Magistrate. Plaintiff was afterwards placed before the Magistrate at Thana, but ultimately an arrangement was arrived at between the parties, by which the proceedings referred to as well as other civil and criminal proceedings, then pending between them, were put an end to; and it was provided in writing that neither party should institute against the other any civil or criminal proceedings in respect of the matters in question. Defendant further said that plaintiff was a man of no means or position in life, and that he had brought the suit merely to harass the defendant and extort money from him.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.)

WATERLOO INKS.

MAHOMEDALLI HYDERALLI CHEENAI vs. ABDUL KADUR ALIBHOY BHUSTAVALLA.

His lordship delivered judgement in the case. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant should be restrained from selling as Waterloo brand inks that had not been manufactured by the plaintiff, that an account of any inks so sold should be taken and that defendant should be decreed to pay the plaintiff's costs. Mr. Scott and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Rivett Carnac, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were for the defendant.

His lordship, in giving judgement, said the plaintiff prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling or exposing for sale or procuring to be sold, any ink or writing fluid other than that manufactured by the plaintiff, in bottles bearing the Waterloo labels, or any colourable limitation thereof. The plaintiffs also claimed for costs. His lordship said he found that the plaint disclosed a cause of action against the defendant. The plaintiff had a proprietary right in the labels or trade marks, and the defendant had not acted "bona fide." The plaintiff had sustained loss by the action of the defendant, and was entitled to an injunction as prayed for and costs. It was clear from the evidence that the plaintiff was in business with one Hoshangji Sorabji Kotwal and another, in 1889 in the manufacture of writing and copying inks, which were sold under a label bearing the description of "Waterloo Inks." A suit having been filed against the manufacturers by Messrs. Stephens and Sons, the label was modified in certain particulars. In 1890 Hoshungji Kotwal dissolved partnership with his partners, and gave up manufacturing inks. In May, 1891, the plaintiff with another man entered into partnership and manufactured and sold such inks. That partnership was dissolved in December, 1894. From that time the plaintiff continued to manufacture Waterloo Ink. It was proved by the admissions of the defendant that in 1895 he tendered for and obtained a contract to supply the Indian Midland Railway with Waterloo Ink. He did supply that ink, but of such inferior quality that after several complaints, they eventually stopped the supply. The defendant's letters showed that he was aware of the terms of the dissolution of partnership entered into by the plaintiff and his other partners, and that he (defendant) had continued to purchase from plaintiff's late partner ink, bearing the Waterloo label for the use of the Indian Midland Railway Company. In the face of that evidence, the defendant could not claim to have been an ignorant purchaser or to have acted "bona fide." His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff granting the injunction claimed, and directing the defendant to pay costs.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUND-NUTS.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Ground-nut Crop in the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1900-1901. (Estimates up to 5th August):—

The oil-seed is cultivated mainly in the British districts of the Deccan, Belgaum, of the Karnatak and the adjoining Native States. The information received is very incomplete. In Khandesh rain for sowing was deficient and has restricted area sown. Elsewhere season favourable. The area under the oil-seed, however will not reach the normal owing to extended cultivation of food-grain crops consequent on last year's scarcity. Dearness of seed is also reported from places. The sown crop is progressing satisfactorily.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Cotton Crop for the early Districts of the Deccan for the Season of 1900-1901. (Estimates up to 5th August.):—

Information incomplete. Reported area about 6 lakhs acres or nearly two-thirds of average of corresponding forecasts of preceding 12 years. In Khandesh which usually has 90 per cent of Deccan crop, early rains were deficient, and prevented fuller sowings. In South Deccan sowings still continue. Dearness of seed and increased attention to food crops have also contributed to decrease in area in places. Rain in July fairly satisfactory and young crops progressing well.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season of 1900-1901. (Estimates up to 5th August.):—

Sowings still unfinished, hence information incomplete.

Gujarat.—Rains commenced very late. Practically no sowings yet.

Deccan.—Early rains deficient in Khandesh. Elsewhere season favourable and area likely to reach average. In places food-grains have replaced oil-seed owing to last year's failure of crops. Condition of crop generally good.

Karnatak.—Season favourable and area likely to exceed average. Prospects of the sown crop fairly good.

Konkan.—No report from Savantvadi. Sowings continue in places. Reported area nearly up to average. Season favourable and condition of crop fair to good.

Sind.—No report from Thar and Parkar. Sowings still in progress in Karachi and Hyderabad. In Shikarpur and Khairpur water-supply good, and crops flourishing. Elsewhere condition fair.

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In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
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Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
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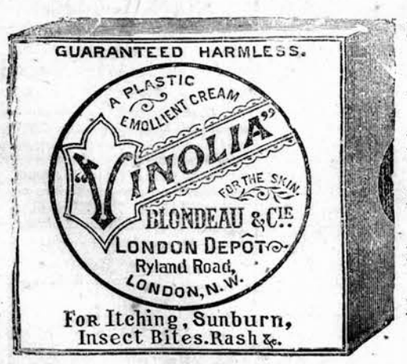
For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



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" IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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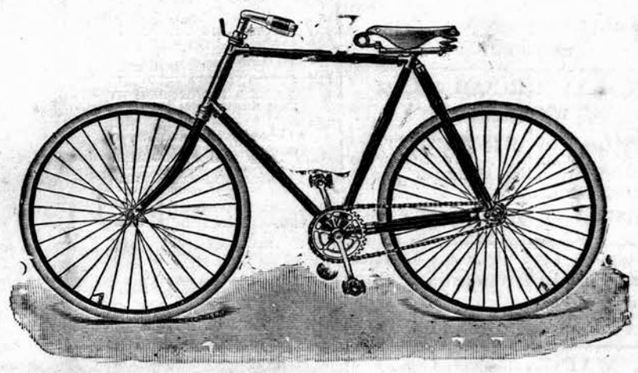
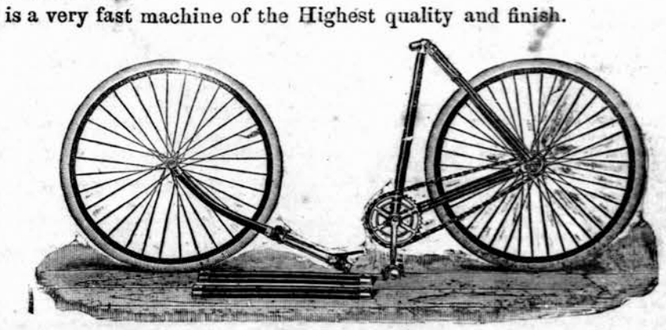
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

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Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¾ in tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain, 6½ in. crank gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springss; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards, rubber pedals; Castor oil bath case; detachable foot rests band steering lock standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including the lugs, and bindings.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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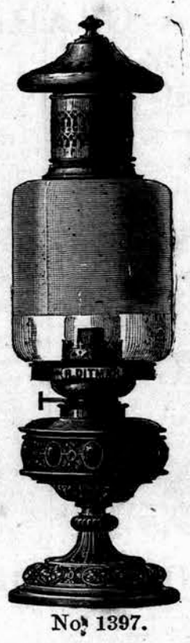

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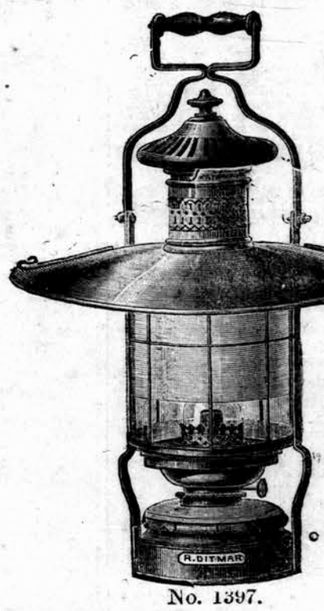

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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops. most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

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